

A  
NEW METHOD  
OF  
CURING,  
<sup>1175. b.</sup>

Without Internal Medicines,

That Degree of the

VENEREAL DISEASE,

CALL'D,

A Gonorrhœa or Clap:

Deduc'd from

A Mechanical Account of the Original,  
Seat, and Nature of that Distemper; ac-  
cording to the Opinion of Dr. Drake,  
Mr. Cowper, &c.

And Confirm'd

By INSTANCES of the AUTHOR'S  
SUCCESS in this PRACTICE.

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By G. WARREN, Surgeon.

K.

Me Venus Artificem tenero præfecit Amori.

— — — jactatas excutiatq; Faces. Ovid.

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a. 2854.



1775. A

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# THE PREFACE.

I Was never so thirsty after *Fame*, nor so intirely destitute of other safer and more certain Means to attain *Reputation*, as to hope for it from the Press. And what wou'd Discourage *many* from appearing publickly in a Treatise of *this Kind*, at a time when the Town is pester'd with the Scribble of *Insipid Quacks* and *Nauseous Pretenders to Physic*, has

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## *The Preface.*

been a Spur to my Design, and obliged Me to reject some Objections I made to my self, not only as to the *Ill Company* I shou'd appear amongst, but from the Usage I am to expect as the Broacher of a *New Doctrine*, and Setter up of a *System* wholly *unpractised* by Ancient or Modern Physicians. But as I am sure to be *Persecuted* by Bigots and Fools, I hope a *Kinder Treatment* from the Learned and Ingenuous Reader, who will incline to pardon the *Defects* of a Person willing to give a Glimmering of *Light* in his *Profession*; or at least, who shows an hearty Inclination to improve that *Learned Art.* I

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ving no Merit of themselves, are obliged to have Recourse to those Disingenuous Means of striving to raise themselves a Reputation upon the Ruin of others, which they endeavour by all Sinister Ways to bring about. On them I throw myself, as being likewise Gentlemen of a Liberal Education, and willing to encourage whatever may be made appear by fair Reason and sound Argument, to be capable of promoting a Public Good.

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### ERRATA.

Page 4. line 5. read dentatae. p. 24. l. 17. read or Fleshy. p. 25. l. 8. read Titillation. p. 34. l. 17. read at either of the. p. 57. l. 34. read Callotry. p. 74. l. 4. read Fluxilia. p. 76. l. 6. read Stuphs. p. 81. l. 32. read Practitioners. p. 94 l. 6. read affect.

the easements to which an owner  
of land or otherwise has or has had  
or will have by virtue of any  
possessions, or by contract or  
any other right to any part  
of land which he may subsequently  
own or hold. A right  
so described is called an  
easement in gross. An easement  
which has been created by  
any deed or writing is  
called an easement by  
covenant.

Reference to the  
use of the term  
easement by  
covenant in  
the Statute of  
Mortmain.

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## The Preface.

I know not to what Reason to impute the want of this Discovery sooner ( a Thing so Obvious and so Practicable ) but the unhappiness we Receive by Education, in following too pedantically the Heels of our Masters, and by that means Prejudging our selves from what does not Naturally fall within the Common Course of our Practice ; or the Danger any New Discoverer runs of being Damn'd by the rest of Mankind, as an Heretic to Custom, e'er they weigh his Reasons, or give themselves the Liberty to prove his Experiments. But, as they say, to make an Heretic there must

## *This Preface.*

not only be *Error in Intellectu* sed  
*Pertinacia in Voluntate*, I hope I  
may stand *Acquitted* who have  
proven my Assertions by numerous  
and dayly *Experiments*. At worst  
I shall but have the *Fate* of the  
*Good Bishop* who suffer'd in the  
*Cause* of *Antipodes*; or of the  
*Great Socrates* who Died for Af-  
ferting a *Fundamental*, *The Unity*  
*of God*. 'Tis Virtue certainly,  
Virtue only, an Innate Generous  
*Desire* to serve our *Fellow Creatures*,  
has Inspired and Given *Courage* to  
the Learned in all Ages to *search*  
for, and *publish* Experiments;  
since in all Ages there were *Zoilus's*  
and *Mopus's*; since they were al-  
most

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most *sure* to suffer present *Persecution* for future *Praise*.

'Tis Unequal, 'tis Unjust indeed, that *Deliberate Writings*, repeated and *successful Experiments*, shou'd *All* be submitted to the hasty View of an *Hypercritical Blockhead*, who searches *only* to find *Fault*; Subsist<sup>s</sup> *only* like the *Spider*, on *Dirt*; like the *Fly* in the Shambles, his Business is *not* to *Tast* but *Infect*; He is *incapable* of *Delight*, and hates *Instruction*. In how *dark* an *Ignorance* must the World *still* have remain'd if those *Powerful Enemies* of Truth and Learning had *prevail'd*? But there

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have been in all Ages in Opposition to these Gentlemen, some few distinguish'd Lights, who were able by their Fortunes to Incourage, and their Capacities to Judge the Benefit of Useful Science and the Labours of Learned Men.

The following Sheets may in time Give us some help towards making Greater Discoveries in the Cure of the Confirm'd Lues or Pox. And as they have satisfactorily proved the Original and Nature of the Virulent Matter, and its Seat in a Gonorrhœa, 'tis hoped that Time and Industry may give Us more full and evident Demonstrations

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frations in the Cure of that Distemper, when it hath made its Progress to infect the Blood. I shall however be sufficiently rewarded if I can *fungi vice Cotis*, Whet some keener Appetite with more Labour and Learning to Digest and finish what may be confess'd at least prosperously begun. I need not (I think) observe the Miseries Afflicted Patients labour under by loads of nauseous Physic administered by the Unskilful; Which its self is a Disease, and proves too often fatal, either by making such a Revulsion of the Venereal Virus as to cause a Pox, or reducing the Patient to the fatal necessity

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cessity of submitting the rest of his Life to a continual Gonorrhœa; But even from the Skilfull, from the true Sons of *Æsculapius*, the Common Course is for the most part too rough to have other effects than Breaking a Sound Constitution, or making Worse a Bad one. Thus the Patient *tired* with the Fatigue, frequently *deceives* himself and his Physician; Neglects his Health to oblige his Palate; and becomes Miserable, purely because He cannot take *Physic*. This by our new Method is intirely prevented, while the Patient is Heal'd almost as soon as he Receives the Malady.

To

## The Preface.

To conclude; What I have said, I hope will weigh with *Judicious* and *Unprejudiced Persons*; and since all Men have here allow'd 'em a *Toleration* to write or speak their Minds; since *Truth* is suffer'd to be *Truth*; let not the least Advancement towards *Experimental Knowledge* be trodden down by *Ignorance*; Let those Gentlemen speak, with whom I have the Honour to be of the *same Profession*, and to whom I wou'd have address'd in the *Common Language of Christendom*, had not the necessary Avocations of my Affairs denied me Opportunity and Leisure. 'Tis their Voice must determine the Fate

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Fate of my Endeavours towards <sup>a</sup> Reformation of the General Practice in the Disease I treat of. Under *Their Protection* therefore it is I put this Treatise, desiring it may stand or fall according to the Ingenuous Judgment that *Learned Body* shall give of its *Merit*. 'Tis they, who are and have long since been *Famous* throughout the *Learned World* for their Indefatigable Industry to *advance Chyrurgical and Anatomical Knowledge*, and for their *Success* in making *such Discoveries*; 'tis they, I say, from whom I am to expect the most *candid Treatment*, as being of a *Class Superior* to those *Necessitous Wretches* who ha-  
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A NEW  
METHOD  
Of CURING the  
*Venereal DISEASE.*

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## C H A P. I.

Of the *Name and Original* of a Gonorrhœa.

**T**H E Word *Gonorrhœa* is of Greek Derivation ; Compounded of *γόνη* or *γόνος* *Semen*, and *φεύγειν* *fluere* ; *quasi Seminis Profluvium* ; and signifies no more than an Involuntary Emission of Seed \*. This we at this day call a Simple *Gonorrhœa* ; which is sometimes continual, and then the Seed is thrown out without Pleasure or Erection ; and at other times happens only at certain Seasons, as in Sleep, &c. which is then call'd Nocturnal Polution. But the *Gonorrhœa* which I treat of, is that Contagious One which proceeds from impure Embraces ; and is distinguish'd by the name of *Gonorrhœa*

\* *Gal. de loc. aff.*

*virulenta* ; the other being not Virulent or Contagious.

The World hath been for several Ages, stock'd with Disputes about the Original of the virulent *Gonorrhœa*; or rather about the Original of the whole *Lues Venerea*, of which that is but a lesser Degree. Each Nation disowning the Babe, as Foreign, wou'd throw the Scandal of its Birth on its Neighbour: Though I think they have all a pretty equal share in the maintenance of the Loathsome Offspring. They generally agree however, that it did not appear in *Europe*; at least was not known to be the Disease it now is, till between the years 1430 and 1500. The Generality of Authors who treat of this Disease, say, that in Respect to Us it is a New Distemper; but that, to the People of *America*, it is as Ancient as any other; and as common, in some Parts, as it is easy of Cure.

These say, that it first shewed it self publickly in *Europe* amongst the *French Army*, which was assembled against *Alphonsus King of Naples*, by *Charles the VIIIth of France*; and that the *Spaniards* who were lately arrived with *Christopher Columbus* from *Florida* in *America*, had brought it from thence, and carried it to the *Napolitan Army*, whither they were sent.

There are besides, many Authors, who are of quite different Opinions concerning the first Production of this Disease. *Fracastorius* in his \* Poem on this Disease, very ingeniously maintains, That it was not derived to Us from abroad, but from the very Air we Breath.

\* *Syphilis.*

*Quumq;*

*Quumq; animadvertis, tam vastæ Semina Labis  
Eſſe nec in Terra Gremio, nec in Aequore posse:  
Haud dubiē tecum statuas, reputesq; necesse eſt;  
Principium, Sedemq; Mili confiſtere in ipſo  
Aere,*

And these Seeds he thinks to be produced in  
the Air by the Influence of ſome Star \*.

*Nihil eſt cur Temp̄ tre certo  
Admirere, novis magnum mircessere Morbis  
Aera: Contagiesq; novas Viventibus Aegris  
Sydere ſub certo fieri,*

Paracelsus affirms it to have had its Original from a French Man who had the *Leproſy*; upon an impure Congreſs with a Debauch'd Woman who had her Terms; so that he imagines this Disease to be a Production of the mixture of the *Lepers* Seed with the Womans impure Terms. His Scholar, *Vanhelmont*, hath a Thought as far from the Mark as that of his Master, believing it to have proceeded from the Coition of a Man with a Mare Disealed with the *Farcy*. *Casalpinus* relates that the Spaniards having mixt the Blood of *Leprous* Persons with *Greek Wine*, fold it to the *French*; and that this Disease had its source from thence. Dr. *Lister* says, † That it was brought into *Europe* by the *Spaniards* from *America*, and that it was Originally derived to the Natives of those Islands from ſome Persons who had been bitten by the Serpent

\* Idem. I, 45.

† Exer. Med. de Lue ven.  
B 2 Inguin

*Inguina*; his Reasons are, because the Flesh of it is prejudicial only to those who either have, or have had that Disease; and because (says he) the *Pudenda* of either Sex are frequently affected with a sort of *Cristæ dentate*, with which that Serpents Body is almost intirely Circumscribed.

But methinks these great Men must needs have had too great a Fondness for their own Notions, not to have been perswaded upon the first Thought that the Consequences of these Things, wou'd be at most no other than the Production of Diseases of the same Nature that the malign Humour, which was imparted to other Bodies, partook of. And to affirm, \* as *Sebastian Aquilanus*, and some others amongst the Ancients who endeavour to prove from *Galen*, *Celsus*, *Avicen*, *Pliny*, &c. that this Disease, (I mean when it has proceeded to the *POX*; for I am now speaking of the *Lues venerea* in general) is only a Species of *Leprosy*, and which is learnedly confuted by † *Nicholas Leonicenus*, is only an Argument that they either understand not, or at least, have not consider'd the Nature of either Distemper; or took any Notice of the Symptoms of each; how differently they affect the Patient. The *Leprosy* indeed hath not been known so frequent, since the other hath been so well known; but I take that to have proceeded rather from the inadvertent Judgment of the Physitian (who cures both by the same Method) than that such Cales are not even in these days very frequent. But let us consider farther, the Original of this Disease.

\* *De M. r. Gal.*

† *Diss. de Mor. Gal.*

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Notwithstanding the disputes which have been carried on with so much heat amongst the Nations of *Europe*, and the endeavours each hath made to clear its self of being the first Broacher of this Disease in *Europe*; I believe each Nation may lay as just a Claim as another, and that the *Indians* may be freed from the Scandal of sending it amongst Us, without laying the blamie ever the more on our selves. For however Authors may differ amongst themselves as to the Original of it; how Recent soever they make it, and to what Cause soever some may have attributed it; nothing hath appear'd plainer to my Understanding, or more Natural in it self, than the Opinion of some few Authors, who affirm it to be a Disease as Ancient as Promiscuous Copulation; and that we have the Cause even in our selves. But because this Opinion seems to Me, not to have met a Reception suitable to the seeming Truth of such a Proposition, I shall endeavour to clear up this matter in as few Words as may be, from Antiquity, from Experience, and from Reason.

To look into Scripture for Proofs to sustain this Hypothesis, may by some be thought not very proper; however I shall name but one Instance, tho' there are many other that seem to favour this Opinion. *David*, tho' a Good Man, and One after God's own Heart, yet had spent part of his Youth amongst the *Debauchees* of the Age, and complains in his latter Years, That the Sins of his Youth were then heavy upon him. He describes the Night Pains, the *Ulcers*, the *Gonorrhœa* (or *Running of the Reins*, as some call it) and other Symptoms of that Disease in a most lively manner, in a Psalm of

Repentance and Confession of his Sins. Some may say that this, as it was spoken only Allegorically, won't prove at all that ever *David* was in that Condition. Let it be so then, and let him be clear; yet it must be granted, that it proves that there was a Distemper which had those Symptoms at that time; because 'tis inconsistent to suppose that in describing his Unreadiness in Spirit, he shou'd choose to express himself by things that never were in Nature.

*Hippocrates* in his Third Book of Epidemick Diseases, and Second Section, makes a detail of all the Symptoms usually found in the *Pox*, and leaves no room to doubt of its being that; but because it was usually accompanied, as he says, with an Ardent Fever, (which however is sometimes found in that Disease) and because he treats of it among Epidemick Diseases, I say, that seems to Me to have been the only Reason that the Generality of Commentators, and even *Galen* himself thro' mistake, have determined it to have been a Description of the Signs of a Furious Pestilence which raged in the time of *Hippocrates*.

Whoever Reflects on what *Tacitus* and *Suetonius* have writ, of the Excess of *Tiberius's* Debauches in the Isle of *Capreas*, the Place of his Diversions, will be very apt to consent to my Opinion, that his Disease was the *Pox*, and his Death occasion'd by it. *Suetonius* indeed says, \* *Valetudine prosperimâ usus est, Tempore quidem Principatus pœnè toto projecillâ — fine Consilio Medicorum.* But speaking of the latter

part of his Reign, he says, *in multam noctem pertinaciter luxit.* *Facie honestā* ( says he, describing his Person ) *in qua tamen crebri & subtiles Tumores.* But *Tacitus* says, *Ulcerosa Facies, & plerumq; Medicaminibus interstincta.* *Suetonius* relating his Death, says, *sunt qui putent Venenum ei a Cajo datum, lendum atq; tabificum.* The same thing *Orosius* and *Eutropius* writ of him, *Hic ambiguis Veneni Signis obiit.* He died I believe indeed by Poyson, but I can't think any other than a Venereal One. 'Tis true, by what these Authors have said of *Tiberius*, it does not appear as plain as a Demonstration in *Euclid*, that that was his Case ; yet I think, if it appears, as it really does by Experience, that a mixt Copulation will produce this Disease, we need no longer doubt, that *Tiberius's Ulcerosa Facies*, his Nightly Uneasinesses, and his *ambigua Veneni Signa*, by which he died, were Venereal.

Experience hath given divers Authors an opportunity to lay this matter open in a true Light ; and there are too many examples of this dismal truth which every Man who Practices the Art of Healing this Disease might inform himself of, if a certain incurious Disposition did not prevent their making any useful Discoveries, tho' so much to their own Reputation, and to the Benefit of the World in General. There is scarce any thing appears to be a plainer Truth, than that this Disease is at this time the Product of a Mixture and Corruption of Divers Seeds in the same Matrix, ( and if now, why not formerly ? ) So that supposing Five or Six sound Men to encounter with a Maid as Sound, and to repeat the Act with her divers times,

times, it is certain that the Woman, and perhaps some or other of the Men wou'd contract this Disease. Neither is this to be wonder'd at, that a matter so soft, so sweet and refined as the Seed is, shou'd produce another Matter so Malign and Corrosive , and so alien even from its self ; when we consider that each Man is of a different Constitution from the rest, and consequently hath something as different in his Seed ; and when we likewise consider that some of the strongest Corrosives are form'd out of things that are in themselves the most Mild and Innocent, by the Alteration of the Cohæsion of their Parts. Besides, it is very absurd to imagine that every Woman who hath this Disease, gets it by lying with a Diseased Man, since, besides the care that the generality of Men take to get themselves Cured so soon as they find themselves caught in the Snare, (one principal means of which all the World knows to be the avoiding of all Commerce as well with sound as unsound Women ) I say besides that, the Care that the Women take to avoid all cause: of Infection makes very much for Me ; I mean the greatest part of the Common Women, who will search and examine strictly the Person they are to engage with, before they will venture in the Encounter. \* But *de Blegny* hath made this matter unquestionable by a remarkable example of a Young Girl, who was Debauch'd by Five or Six Young Fellows, who frequently repeated the act with her. She found her self infected in a few days time ; but the Men, who were

\* *L'Art de Guerir les Mal. Ven.*

strictly

strictly examin'd before a Magistrate, were all untainted and continued so.

From what has been said, it appears I think pretty plain, and easy enough to be believed, that this Distemper had not its Original from any of those Causes contended for by most Authors, who have writ on this Subject. And I hope to make it yet plainer, that it has been in the World as long as mixt Congresses and Unnatural Debauches have been practised, i. e. that it is but little Younger than the World it self, when I come to consider its Cause. However it be, Reason speaks loudly for Me. When we meditate on the usual Course of Nature, and the Wise Method of Providence, in dispensing particular Punishments for particular Offences ; how each Punishment is appropriated to the Offence ; we can't believe but that the same Providence hath taken Care to affix some Punishment, in all Ages, as well as now, agreeable to the Nature of this Crime. And we may be assured of it when we in so many Places of Scripture see it spoken against with so much Vehemence, and the Offenders Threatened with Temporal Punishments as well as Eternal.

## C H A P. II.

### *Of a Gonorrhœa in General.*

THE Gonorrhœa which, as I said before, I design to Treat of is the Virulent One, or that which usually precedes the *Lues Venerea* or *Grand POX*. This is however a *Lues Venerea*,  
I Con.

I confess, or one Form under which it appears, but the usual Acceptation of that Word amongst Authors, being when the Disease has proceeded farther than a *Gonorrhœa*, viz. when it is gotten into the Blood and produced other Effects; I shall content my self with the use only of that word *Gonorrhœa*, tho' indeed they differ only in the major and minor.

A *Gonorrhœa* then is a Virulent Malign Disease, Communicative or Contagious, gotten by impure Coition; imparted either by a Woman or Man who already hath this Disease, or else produced by the mixture of divers Seeds in one Matrix. This disease is widely different from a simple *Gonorrhœa*. That is an involuntary effusion of Seed only, either Crude or well digested, proceeding from a Relaxation of the Seminal Vessels, either thro' the Weakness or ill Constitution of the Patient; or thro' some external Accident, viz. carrying Heavy Burthens, Bruises on the Privities, &c. Neither is this Malignant like the Venereal One, but is often Cured without the Assistance of any External or Internal Application; or if not, it may be soon effected by the help of moderate Astringent Remedies. But it is much otherwise with the *Venereal Gonorrhœa*: That increases in Strength continually, and each Days neglect, gives the Malignity opportunity of exerting and spreading its self, till the Disease from a particular One, hath proceeded to infect the whole Blood and become Universal. There is likewise this difference between these two Diseases, that the matter which proceeds from a Simple *Gonorrhœa* being only Seed, is of the usual Colour of the Seed, or at least very little differing from it; whereas

whereas that of the *Venereal* One is, sometimes Yellow, at other times Greenish and Fœtid, shewing it self to be an unconcocted Matter, and by its Acrimony it Corrodes and Exulcerates the Urinary Passage, and causes painful Erections.

There is another Disease which is more like a *Venereal Gonorrhœa* than the former, but is not it : It is call'd by the French, *Chaud Pisse*, from the Painful Heat in making Water ; but that being only a Symptom which is common to the *Venereal Gonorrhœa* as well as to it, I think, it does not express the Disease sufficiently. But I shall not contend about Words. This proceeds either from External or Internal Causes, whereby the *Glandula mucosæ* becoming inflam'd, spue out the Matter (which by Nature they are destin'd to separate for the Use of the *Urethra*) in too large quantity. The Matter of this Disease is aqueous and clear like the White of an Egg ; but if neglected it becomes sharp and Corrosive, and degenerates into a Matter of a Greenish and Yellow Colour ; and all the other Symptoms of a *Venereal Gonorrhœa* ensue, viz. Sharpness of Urine, Involuntary and Painful Erections, &c. and the Patient becomes Thin and Meagre. It may likewise happen that there may be an Inflammation in any other part of the *Urethra* or Urinary Passage ; which proceeding to Suppuration, and degenerating into an Ulcer, may throw out a Matter not unlike that of a Clap ; and by the Patients Neglect, or the Ignorance of the Persons who apply Medicines, may become Annual, and not to be heal'd without manifest danger of his Health, being made a Natural Cloaca or Sink for the Discharge

Discharge of the Humours of the Body. Several Instances of this kind of *Gonorrhœa* I could mention, but that not being my present busines, I shall only set down One, to satisfie those who believe that every Running must necessarily have proceeded Originally from a Venereal Cause. " A Young Lad about Twelve Years of Age, walking on a Rail, Slipt, and fell on it astride, by which the *Penis* suffer'd great Confusion; he Complained not, till the Pain increasing, and being Communicated to the Testicles he cou'd no longer hide it: The Physician was sent for and found the Testicles much swell'd, and an Inflammation of the *Penis*, which caused his Urine to be Scalding. He, by his Applications restrain'd the Fluxion; but not without the Suppuration of a *Vomica* or large *Pustule* which was collected in the Urethra; at first that discharg'd large quantities of *Pus*, which was indeed soon lessen'd and reduc'd to a smaller Portion, but never entirely stop'd; so that to this day he hath a constant Discharge of Matter from that part. At some Seasons it is much larger than at others, viz. in the Spring, and sometimes in the Autumn, and becomes Acrimonious; so that he hath then a sharp Urine, and Involuntary and painful Erections, and all the Usual Symptoms of a Recent Clap.

Hitherto I have been only speaking of a Simple *Gonorrhœa*, and laying open what a *Virulent Gonorrhœa* is not; I come now to relate what it is. It is then as I said above, a Malign Contagious Disease, and Communicative by Copulation. It is not always necessary that the Woman should be actually Diseased when she Communicates

cates the Malignity to a Man ; for supposin<sup>g</sup> an infected Man shou'd leave any of the Virulent Matter in the *Vagina* of the Woman, and be retain'd there in its Wrinkles, the next Vigorous Gallant may be so kind to take it from Her in the Act, to his own detriment, and to her ease ; or perhaps only part of it, and then they will be both Sufferers : For the possibility of being infected, does not depend so much on the quantity of the Matter imbibed, as on the Virulency or Corrosiveness of it. 'Tis possible that this might have been the Foundation of that Vulgar Error, that when a Person is Clapt, he frees himself, or at least lessens the Disease by laying with a sound Person. But in reallity, when the Person is actually Diseased, every Venereal Act increases the Distemper ; nay, every Erection hath the same effect, by distending the *Urethra*, and consequently enlarging the Ulcer, by which the Malignity is suffer'd to insinuate its self deeper ; and tho' the Virulency be taken off, yet it prevents its healing by disturbing the Nutritious Juice in filling up the Ulcer with sound Flesh, and forming over it a Cicatrix.

The Signs of a *Gonorrhœa virulenta* or Clap, are not many, nor so dreadful as those of the Disease when it has infected the Blood. That which appears first, as I have generally observ'd in my Practice, is a small itching at the *Glans* or head of the *Penis*, just at the entrance of the *Urethra* ; which continues sometimes One, Two or Three Days before any thing else appears ; then is found on pressing the *Penis*, a thin watery and limpid Matter mixt with Yel-

low, and the Urine seems hot and prickling, which increases till the Patient seems to have a Strangury ; the Matter becomes of a more Yellowish, and at last a Greenish Colour, running out of the Urinary Passage and staining the Linnen of those Colours ; the Urine is Pale and Whi-tish, and when settled, there appears many little Filaments, or Threads and Rags. When the Patient makes Water, his *Penis* seems distended ; and he hath Inclinations to Copula-tion, imagining like one Diseased with the Stone, that by it he shall ease himself of the Uneasiness which he hath from that Distention. When the Acrimony of the Matter is increas'd, and the Ulcer form'd, he is scarce warm in his Bed before he hath an involuntary Erection, and that ver-y Painful, being what the French call a *Chordée*, because the Head of the *Penis* stands bent, and it seems as if a string was tied to it, and was drawing of it downwards. The Testicles are likewise sometimes very much swell'd, either by the misapplications of the Physitian, or by some violent exercises of the Patient ; and Bu-boes arise in the Groins. Sometimes there hap-pens a *Phymosis* ; which is such a Contraction of the *Preputium* or Fore-skin, or a Tumour of the *Glans* or Nut, that the Prepuce cannot be brought over to cover it ; and sometimes a *Paraphymosis*, which is the Reverse of the former, i. e. the *Preputium* cannot be extended so as to uncover the *Glans*, but is so shut up that the A-crimonious humour corroding underneath, causes Pain, Inflammation, Fluxion, and perhaps Gan-grene ; which are likewise oftentimes the Con-sequence of a *Phymosis*. When I come to speak of the Cause of a *Gonorrhœa Virulentæ*, I shall endeavour

endeavour to account for all these particular Symptoms. I shall conclude this Chapter with something in Relation to this Disease in Women, whose Parts being different from those of Men, it will be necessary to speak something particularly in Relation to them.

Women as well as Men have a Disease which is not much unlike a *Virulent Gonorrhœa*, and hath often been mistaken for it, as a *Gonorrhœa* hath frequently been taken for that Disease, by the Unskilful. It is call'd a *Fluor Albus*, or Vulgarly the *Whites*, and I think may not improperly be call'd a Simple *Gonorrhœa*, since it generally proceeds from a Weakness or Relaxation of those Glands which are design'd to separate a Mucous Juice for the Lubrication of the *Vagina*, which the Ancients call'd *Seed*. \* It is sometimes Thin and Whitish like Whiey, or the Cream of *Prisac*, sometimes of a pale Citron Colour, Grey, or Greenish ; and is sometimes so acrid and hot, as to Corrode and Exulcerate whatever part it falls on. Sometimes it is Blackish and Fœtid, while at other times it is without all Smell. The Matter of *Gonorrhœa Virulenta* in Women is like that in a Man ; † it flows continually and without intermission ; it is much thicker than the Matter of a *Fluor Albus* ; in Colour, White, Yellowish or Greenish ; Graveolent, Sharp and Corrosive, and is generally attended with little Ulcers on the *Labia* of the *Pudendum*. But these Symptoms are not intirely to be rely'd on alone ; there is besides, this remarkable Difference, that the

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\* *Gal. de loc. affect.*

† *Fern. de Morb. Mulier.*

*Virulent Gonorrhœa* does not cease Running at the time that they have the Menses, at which time the *Fluor Albus Ceases*, and sometime after.

But tho' Women are equally subject to this Disease with Men, or indeed more, if it be true, what I have asserted, that it may proceed from the Mixture of Divers Seeds, yet they are freed from several of those Symptoms which Men are subject to, and by which chiefly we make our Judgment of the Disease. The Urine is not alter'd as in Men, neither does it seem to have more than the usual warmth, unleſs when those parts of the *Labia* are Exulcerated or Excoriated thro' which the Urine passes. The *Chordæ* is likewise almost peculiar to the Men the *Clitoris* being rarely affected to a degree sufficient to cause such distorted Erections. Their Testicles lie at too great a distance to be affected in this degree of the Venereal Disease, so as to suffer Tumour or Pain. They are liable indeed to a *Phymosis*, which in them is a Tumour of the Orifice of the *Vagina*, obstructing the Introduction of the *Peris*; but the *Paraphymosis* they are intirely exempted from. These things I shall consider more at large when I come to speak of the Cause of this Distemper.

## C H A P. III.

*Of the different Opinions of Authors concerning  
the Seat of this Disease.*

THE Simple *Gonorrhœa* is universally agreed by the Ancients to have its seat in the Seminal Vessels, tho' they generally take notice of another Running besides that of Seed. \* Galen speaks of an Ulcer of the *Urethra*, but in that case ( says he ) the Matter does not appear but in making Water, when it is driven forward by the Urine. † *Rondeletius* speaks of these *Gonorrhœa's* from an Ulcer in any part of the *Urethra*, which ( says he ) are however for the most part owing to a *Venereal Cause*, and may happen either in the extremity, the Root, or the Middle. But since 'tis my busness to treat of the *Virulent Gonorrhœa* or *Clap* only, I shall say no more of the Simple one than what shall appear somewhat necessary for the better understanding of the difference that there is between them. I shall not quote many Authors, because I will not swell this Treatise to too large a Volume. Those I shall name will be sufficient to shew the disagreement there is amongst them as to this particular; which is a thing of the greatest Concern to be inform'd truly of, before any one boldly undertakes the Cure of the Disease. The want of Success in the management of many Patients, and the fatal Instances,

\* Gal. de loc. aff.

† Meth. Cur. Morb.

of great numbers of them who are left with incurable *Gonorrhœa's*, by otherwise Ingenious Men, must needs be in a great measure owing to the want of a true knowledge of the seat of the Disease, and how and in what manner it affects the Patient ; For how can any Person be suppos'd to form a true Method of Cure for that Distemper, the Nature of which, and the Causes whereof, he is not first rightly apprised of ?

But to begin, \* *Fallopis* explaining the difference between a Simple and a Venereal *Gonorrhœa*, says, *Idem Cotor Seminis, & uti ex Coitu una provenit, ita & altera*, intimating thereby, That in both Diseases there is only a Corruption of Seminal Matter, and consequently that the Seminal Vessels only are affected. There is a great deal of difficulty ( says he ) in determining which is Venereal and which is not so ; but the chief sign is, that in the Virulent One the Heat and Itching is not great at first, but proceeds gradually till at length a Strangury follows ; which is otherwise in the Simple *Gonorrhœa*, where the Urinary Passage is Exulcerated, and the Symptoms more speedy in their progress, and more violent when arriv'd to their height. † *Trajanus Petronius* asserts, That in a Venereal *Gonorrhœa*, the Tone of the Testicles, is deprav'd, by which the Seed is vitiated ; that the Parastatae are sometimes Ulcerated, and then follows an inveterate Gleet ; for the Seed Vessels ( says he ) being restor'd, *nihilominus Gonorrhœa perseverat ; tanquam semen per Ulcera*.

\* *De Morb. Gallic.*

† *De Morb. Gallic.*

qua in his Glandulis adhuc aperta manent, non exire non possit. \* Rondeletius, tho' in his Chapter de exulceratione, He says, The Ulcers of the Urethra are for the most part Venereal, and may happen in any part of it, yet in his Treatise de Morbo Italico, he contradicts that, and says, That when there is an Inflammation ( proceeding from a Venereal Cause ) it Exulcerates the Parastatae, and the Seed flows out together with the virulent Pus. || Parrey, ( speaking of the Signs of a *Lues Venerea* ) says, There is a virulent Strangury, and a running of a Fœtid Matter, which hath its Original either from the Prostate Glands, or else from some Ulcers of the Urethra. † Platerus maintains, That it is a Vitiated Seed ( meaning undoubtedly that it proceeds from an Exulceration of the Seminal Vessels ) which is poured out involuntarily and without any sense of Pleasure. It hath not the form of Seed ( says he ) but is like a White or Yellowish *Virus* or Matter, and this he says is call'd a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*, and is a Symptom of the Venereal Disease. ‡ Bartholin treating of the *Vesciculae Seminales*, says they are constantly the seat of a *Gonorrhœa*; but going on to describe the *Prostatae*, he asserts, That from these Glands there are several Pores which open themselves into the *Urethra*, which are plainly to be discern'd in those People who have died with a Clap; these Pores being dilated are most commonly ( says he ) the proper seats of a *Gonorrhœa*. Our Countryman Dr. Whar-

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\* De Morb. Italico. || De Lue Ven.

† De sper. excret. † Instit. Anat.

ton falls on *Bartholin*, in his Chapter *de Prostatis*, \* for this Assertion, and argues that it cannot be there, because it is often observed, that upon a sudden and unseasonable stopping of a *Gonorrhœa* by powerful Astringents, there follows a Tumour of the Testicles themselves, and the Reason of that, says he, is because the Matter Regurgitates into the Testicles upon such an unseasonable Restriction. Therefore 'tis highly probable that that Disease does not affect one part only which is design'd for Generation, but that they are all three, meaning the Testicles, the *Vesciculae Seminales*, and the *Prostata*, alike concern'd. † *Fernelius* says, That that is a Virulent *Gonorrhœa*, where from the beginning there is a Flux of a White, and Subcitron Colour'd *Virus*, which distills from the Seminal Vessels without any sence of Pleasure, whether the Patient is Sleeping or Waking ; and then goes on thus, The Cause is an imbecillity of the Spermatic Vessels and Testicles, contracted from a Venemous *Lues*, therefore in this Virulent Disease it happens, That whatever is in the Vessels ( meaning the Seminal Ones ) becomes Fœtid and Putrified. ‡ *Forestus* likewise says, the very same things in other Words. || *Verduc*, in his Chapter *de la Verole*, & *de la Gonorrhœa*, likewise confines the Seat of the Disease to the Prostate Glands or *Vesciculae Seminales*. On the other hand his Countryman *de Blegny*, says, That not only the Prostate Glands are the Seat of this Distemper, but that the *Parastata* are

\* *Adenogr.*‡ *De Pen Vitiiis.*† *Morb. Vescicas.*|| *Pathol de Chirurgia*

likewise

likewise in the same measure Affected. These are the Labours of these great Men, to fix the Seat of a *Gonorrhæa virulenta* in some particular Part; whereas 'tis certain, that 'tis no more confin'd to one Part of the *Urethra*, than the Night Pains which Venereal People are affected with, or than Wounds or other Accidents are, to any one Part of the Body ; but may happen in any Part of the *Urethra*; according as the Force is great or little, by which the Venereal Matter is impell'd into it, and according as the Matter finds Obstructions ora Conveniency to fix it self, as I shall shew more at large in the next Chapter.

I shall now say something as to the Opinions of Authors concerning the Seat of a *Gonorrhæa virulenta* in Women, they having labour'd hard to fix that too to some particular Part. But their Opinions being not very different, I shall name only two or three of 'em. \* *Fernelius* imagins, that the Seat of this Disease in Women is (as in Men) in the Seminal Vessells, as indeed did most of the Ancients; meaning those Glands which emit a crude, watery and thin Matter for the Lubrication of the *Vagina*. But because the Structure of the Genital Parts in Women was but obscurely known to Anatomists in those Days, and the Method of Generation altogether unknown : I shall produce only an Author or two who have written long since the discoveries in that Affair were made by our most ingenious and indefatigable Countryman Dr. *Harvey*; to whom the World is more indebted for his Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood, and the Method of Generation, than to all the Anat-

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mists;

\* *Feynel. de lue Ven.*

mists that went before, or have been since him. For the odness of the Thought I shall quote Dr. Wharton\*, in his Chapter de Prostatis. "Women, says he, tho' they are destitute of *Glandula Prostatae* may however be affected with a *Gonorrhœa*, which without doubt in them proceeds from their Testicles, since they want other Organs necessary for the forming of Seed. This *Gonorrhœa* sometimes continues so long on them, that it at last degenerates in a *Fluor Albus*, the strength of the Testicles being entirely enervated. This was indeed the Opinion of some of the Ancients too, but that it is not so, the very Structure of the Parts demonstrate. But they imagining some Passages to be open from the *Vagina* into the Testicles, (or as they are more properly call'd now *Ovaria*) they fix'd this Disease to those, supposing the Matter to be carried thither by those imaginary Ducts: But with how little Reason shall be shown by and by. I shall mention but one Opinion more, and that is of *de Blegny*. † A Virulent *Gonorrhœa* in Women hath its proper Seat, and indeed it can be no where else, says he, than in the Womb, and brings many Arguments to confirm that Hypothesis; which, how valid they are, shall be shown in the next Chapter.

I have been hitherto relating the Opinions of the Ancient and Modern Authors concerning the Seat of this Disease, both in Women and Men; and it may be observed that their Accounts are very disagreeing: One will have it in the *Parastata*, another in the *Prostata*, another in the *Vesicula Seminales*. In Women, one will have it

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\* *Adenogr.* † *l'Art, de guerir les Mal. ven.*

in the Testicles or *Ovaria* themselves, how impossible soever, another in the Glands of the *Cervix Uteri* (which is that narrow Passage which joins the *Uterus* and *Vagina* together;) another in the *Uterus* it self. Before I go on to endeavour to reconcile all these Differences, I shall first explain what I mean by those Terms, and what the Uses of those Parts are, and how placed. And this I think will be very proper to be done, because there are many Persons into whose Hands this may fall, who not having made Anatomy their Study, will be no better able to judge of the reasonableness of what I advance than they were before, unless they are made to understand something of the Parts which I speak of. Besides, it will not be improper for young Students in the Art of Healing, who have carelessly neglected this sort of Study. And these I would have inspired with a noble Emulation to make still new Discoveries, not only for their own, but the Benefit of the World in general. For what \* *Seneca* observ'd will still hold true; *Veniet tempus, quo ista quæ nunc latent, in Lucem Dies extrahat, & longioris Ævi diligentia.* And no one knows that he shall not be the lucky Man, if he is not wanting to himself in his Endeavours.

To begin with the *Parastatae* (or Assistants, as the Word imports) which are likewise called *Epididimedes*; they are oblong, white thick Bodies, which may be drawn out into a Thread of a great length; they lie on the Stones, and receive the Seed from 'em, in order to convey it

\* *Nat. Quest.*

to the *Vesciculae Seminales*, by means of certain Vessels design'd for that purpose, which are call'd *Vasa deferentia*; they assist in perfecting and refining in the great Work of forming Seed. The *Vesciculae Seminales* are a multitude of little Cells, which are large and anfractuous, and are form'd by Dilatations of the *Vasa deferentia* (by which the Seed is brought into 'em.) They can be compared to nothing better than to a Bunch of Grapes; or indeed they are not much unlike the Cavities in which the Grains of a *Pomegranate* are contained: Their Use is to be a Repository of the Seed when 'tis sufficiently elaborated by the Testicles and *Parastatae*, and to throw it out into the *Urethra* in the time of Copulation thro' little Passages; at the Mouth of which are plac'd Caruncles of fleshy Excrescencies, which serve as *Valves*, and permit the Seed to flow out, but prevent the Urine as it passes, or any other thing from entring in. The *Prostatae* are two Glands, seated at the Root of the *Penis*, near the *Vesciculae Seminales*, at each side of the Neck, and above the Sphincter Muscle of the Bladder. They are of the bigness of a Wallnut, of a spongiotous Substance, but more hard and white than other Glands: They are open into the *Urethra* by means of several minute Ducts. Authors differ very much as to the use of them. \* Galen says, That they contain something like Seed. † Dr. Wharton and several other Authors affirm, that they contain real Seed. ‡ Dr. Diemerbroeck imagines, that the *Vasa deferentia* deposit part of the Seed into the *Vesciculae Seminales*, and part

\* *Anatom.*† *Adenogr.*‡ *Anatom.*

into

into the *Prostate*. And there are others who affirm, that the Seed is carried from the *Vesicula Seminales* into the *Prostate*, to be further elaborated there, and be kept as in a Repository till the Act of Copulation. \* *Laurentius* says that they incrassate the Seed, and produce a thin Humour, which serves to promote and stir up a Titulation. But latter Experience has confirm'd what † *Bartholin* says of 'em, viz. They contain an Oleaginous, Lubricous and Fattish Humour, which is squeez'd out as there is occasion, to cover the Urinary Passage, and defend it from the Acrimony of the Seed and Urine. It hath another very advantageous Use, besides that of defending the *Urethra*, viz. that of assisting the Seed in its Passage, that it may be thrown out forcibly, which it cou'd not be, were it not for that Humour ; because if the *Urethra* were dry, the Seed wou'd adhere to it in its Passage. I might here describe the Testicles or *Ovaria* of Women ; but I shall reserve that for the next Chapter, when I come to argue against the Errors of some of those Authors whom I have quoted above in relation to the particular Seat of this Distemper.

What I have said in this Chapter will be sufficient I believe to give any one, tho' of a very indifferent Capacity, such an Idea of this Disease as will be sufficient to make him able to form a tollerable Judgment of the Seat of it ; which will appear much plainer, when I have in the next Chapter laid open the Modern Discoveries, which have been of the last Service to-

wards the Discovery of the Method of curing this Distemper without any Internal Medicines, as I propose in the Title. But that this Method may not meet with the Fate that new Projects often do, I shall in the following Sheets make it very apparent, that there is more than a Probability that this may be perform'd, by giving a fair account of the Cause of the Disease, and of the Nature of the Malignity, and by setting down some Instances of my Success in the Practice of it.

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## C H A P. IV.

### *Further Considerations concerning the Seat of a Virulent Gonorrhœa.*

IN the last Chapter I summ'd up the different Opinions both of Ancient and Modern Authors concerning the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa virulenta*, by which we may easily be convinc'd, that they were not themselves enough inform'd in that Matter, to be able to give satisfactory Instructions to others who are inquisitive in this part of Knowledge. And had not the Anatomical World in these latter Years been indefatigable in the pursuit of farther Discoveries, we might have set down to this Day by the glimmering Lights of the old Anatomists, and satisfy our selves with their crude Guesses in this and many other Matters. I would not be thought therefore to despise those Writers, or to have a contemptible Opinion of their Labours. No, 'tis indeed much otherwise with Me; and I con-

I confess my self to have all the Respect and Veneration for their Memory that can possibly be their due ; owning my self to be infinitely more obliged to them for the Knowledge I have in the Theory of my Profession, than I am to the Modern Writers. I design not to detract from either, but profess my self to be an implicit Believer of whatever the Ancients have believ'd, till my own Reason, or the better Judgment of another hath discover'd them to be in an Error. For I am not of their Party who reject every thing that hath been deliver'd by the Ancients, and that for no other Reason, but because it is Antique, and greedily swallow every thing that favours of a Modern Discovery ; or of theirs who adhere strenuously to the Ancients, and are so bigotted to *Hippocrates* and *Galen*, that they will believe nothing but what they find confirm'd by one or other of them ; but I chuse rather to examine the Case impartially, and to believe or disbelieve according as the Matter appears Consonant or Contradictory to my own Reason, without ever considering whether deliver'd by an Ancient or a Modern Writer. I beg pardon for this Digression, and I shall now proceed to give an account of the true Seat of this Disease.

This Disease then is not confin'd to the same Seat in every Patient, but may be fix'd sometimes in one, and sometimes in another part of the Urethra. It sometimes happens in the middle of it ; never in the Prostata, Vesiculae Seminales, or in the Parastatae of Men, or the Testicles of Women ; but it is to be found for the most part on the Mouths or Ostiola of the Glandulae Mucosae of Men (as they are call'd by Mr. Cowper who first found them), or near them in the Urethra. Which

because they have been but lately discover'd, and not yet very well known, I shall transcribe from Dr. *Drake*\* what he says of 'em. "They are three in Number; the two first are about the bigness of a *French Bean*, of a depreſſ'd oval Figure, of a yellowish Colour like the *Prostates*, and lie on each side of the Bulb of the Cavernous Body of the *Urethra*, a little above it: Their excretory Ducts spring from their internal Surface, next the inner Membrane of the *Urethra*, whence descending about half an Inch, they begin to grow less, and piercing that Membrane obliquely, open into the *Urethra* by two distinct Orifices just below its bending, under the *Offa Pubis* in *Perinao*, where they discharge a transparent viscous Liquor. The third *Mucous Gland* is a small Conglobate one less than the former, and is situated about the Angle of Flexure of the *Urethra*, under the *Offa Pubis*, in the *Perineum* near the *Anus*. It hath two Excretory Ducts which enter the *Urethra* obliquely about a quarter of an Inch below the Orifices of the two former, and discharge a Liquor like theirs both in Colour and Consistence. Dr. *Drake* asligns the same Use to the Liquor that these Glands separate, as other Authors do to the Liquor discharged by the *Prostate*, which may be seen in the Chapter beforegoing, viz. to lubricate the Pipe of the *Urethra*, and thereby to facilitate the emission of the Seed, and render it more vigorous and projectile; because so viscid a Liquor as the *Semen* is, would be apt

\* *Anthrop. Nova.*

to adhere, and by that means its Projection be obstructed.

The Notion of the Seat of an inveterate Gleet, proceeding from a Venereal Ulcer, being hinted by Mr. Cowper to be upon the *Ostiola* or *Caruncle* of some of these Glands, an opportunity presented its self to Dr. Drake (as he says in his *Anatomy*) to examine into the certainty of that Opinion, in a Servant of his who died, and had been many Years troubled with an obstinate Gleet. In him they found that that Caruncle which should have closed the Duct of the *Mucous Gland* on the left side, had been eroded by an Ulcer, and the Orifice of that, and of the lefr Duct of the single *Mucous Gland*, laid into one.

These *Glands* were very sagaciously judged by Mr. Cowper to be the most usual Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*, because they open into the middle of the *Urethra*, having little *Caruncles* to which the Venereal Malignity will very readily adhere. But to prove this a little farther, I shall name another Instance of a Venereal Ulcer found in those *Glands*. " An ingenious Friend of mine, " and one very studious in Anatomy, having " gotten the Body of a Criminal, whom he " chose for the same Reason of dissecting his " *Penis*, having had him a Patient some Years " before for the Disease. He found the *Caruncles* of the single *Gland*, and of one of the *Pair*, " near gone, but the remainder cover'd with a " pretty firm *Cicatrix*; the *Caruncle* of the other " was whole: He likewise found in the *Urethra* " near the *Caruncles* that had been affected, " two hollow but firm *Cicatrices*, which he sup- " posed likewise to have been Venereal Ulcers. " He afterwards examin'd the *Prostate*, the

“ *Vescicula Seminales*, and the *Parastatae*, which  
 “ he found all sound, and not appearing ever to  
 “ have been in any wise affected. This, my  
 Friend, on whose Veracity I can very well de-  
 pend, assured me was the state of the Case in  
 this Subject. I was at that time employ'd in  
 other Affairs, which prevented me from being  
 personally present at this Operation, as I ear-  
 nestly intended.

I shall relate one Dissection more which my  
 self and some others made of another Criminal,  
 who actually had a virulent *Gonorrhœa* on him  
 at the time of his Execution. “ We found in  
 “ the *Urethra* two Ulcers, one a small one, the o-  
 “ ther a larger; we then examin'd farther for the  
 “ *Glandula Mucosæ*, which we found all intirely  
 “ sound and unaffected; as were likewise their  
 “ *Ostiola* or *Caruncles*. We press'd these *Glands*,  
 “ and discharg'd a quantity of a transparent  
 “ viscous Liquor, such as it shews its self, and  
 “ ought to be in *Statu Sano*. We found the *Ure-  
 thra* from these Ulcers to the end of the *Glans*,  
 “ lin'd with a Liquor of a very thin and loose  
 “ Contexture, which we supposed to have been  
 “ discharged from the *Glandula Mucosæ*, in or-  
 “ der to lubricate the Passage, but by being  
 “ mix'd with the acrimonious purulent Matter,  
 “ was thus colliquated and render'd thin;  
 “ whereas that above continued glutinous and  
 “ ropy. We examin'd still further, and found  
 “ every thing sound and entire as in any Sub-  
 “ ject the most free from this Distemper.

These Observations will be sufficient to con-  
 vinec any one whose Eyes are not shut against  
 Demonstration, That what the World hath ge-  
 nerally thought hitherto concerning the Seat of  
 this

this Disease, hath been built on a very wrong Foundation. However, let us (to add a greater Weight to what I have said above) consider how it is that That purulent Matter enters the *Urethra*, and why it should fix it self on the *Ostioles* of those *Glands*, or in some other Part near 'em, rather than in any of those where the Ancients surmised its seat to be. To make this as clear as we can, we must suppose a Woman to be Clapt ; that is, to have such Venereal Ulcers in the *Vagina*, the *Cervix Uteri*, or the *Uterus* its self, as are sufficient to emit a quantity of Matter ; and that some of this Matter lies in the *Vagina*: We must then suppose a Man to be engag'd with her in the Act of Copulation. His *Penis* is then distended with Blood, and by the assistance of the Friction grows hot with it ; the Air within the *Urethra* is rarefied, and the whole Tube of that Urinary Passage becomes like a Syringe when its *Embolus* is drawn up ; but this is more remarkably so as soon as the Person hath ejected his *Semen*, for then that little Air that remain'd in the *Urethra* is thrown out with it ; but immediately rushes in again more forcibly *qua data porta*, and carries some Portion of the virulent Matter lying in the *Vagina* along with it. The weaknes of the expanded Air will not permit it to carry a great quantity of the Matter with it ; neither hath it force enough to carry the little it does the whole length of the *Urethra*, but soon drops it in one or other part of it. It may possibly happen that the Air may drive it with a force sufficient to be carried a greater length than to those *Glands*, and yet not go beyond them, because their Mouths by which they open into the *Urethra*, having

Caruncles

Caruncles or little fleshy risings affix'd to 'em, they by that situation break the Force by which the Matter is impell'd, and give it a liberty of affixing it self to them, by stopping it in its Career. To imagine, as some have done, that the subtily of this Humour is such, that it penetrates the Pores of the *Glans* or *Nut* in the time of Copulation (when indeed they are very much distended and open) and that it searches out and finds its way to the *Prostate*, is such a palpable Mistake, that any one who hath but the least glimmering Light in Anatomy, is presently sensible of the Error. That Hypothesis gives to the Matter a Sense of judging which Place it shall take up its Abode in, and I'll assure you it must be very cunning to find its way through the *Glans*, and by the Body of the *Penis*, to any of those Parts where the Ancients had fix'd the Disease; because 'tis certain there is not one Vein (that might serve it as a Clue) that leads from the *Glans* to any of those Parts. If it was really so, that by its Subtilty it should pass the Pores of the *Glans*, the Consequence then would not be what we find now, a *Gonorrhœa*; but the Patient would be Pox'd from the beginning. Besides, we often find on the *Glans* and *Prepuce* little *Ulcuscula* or *Shankers*, which happen when any of the Matter falls upon those Parts, or it insinuates its self by degrees into the Pores of the Skin, and corrodes by its aculeated Particles the tender Fibrills of those thin Membranes; but does not pass into the Blood Vessels till it has form'd a deep Ulcer. And thus we find Venereal Ulcers sometimes in the Lips; when any of that Pocky Matter hath been communicated to 'em, either

by

by Kissing, or some other way ; for it being too gross to pass the Pores , it must corrode the Skin and form an Ulcer before it can enter the Blood. Thus then it is, it enters the *Urethra* instantly after the *Semen* is ejected out of it, and as I said above, most commonly fixes its self on the Caruncles of the *Glandula Mucosæ*; or if not on them, on the Body of the *Urethra* near them, and the Reason I give is, because 'tis almost impossible there should be force enough to drive it beyond the Angle of *Flexure* which the *Urethra* makes, and about which the *Glandula Mucosæ* are placed, so as that it should be carried to the *Vesicula Seminales*, or *Prostata*. For that Angle of *Flexure* will be a still greater Obstacle to the Course of the Virulent Matter, than even those Caruncles which I mention'd before as the thing that would chiefly obstruct it in its Passage. But I'll grant that it may be, that by some extraordinary Accident this Virulent Matter may fix its self on the *Valves* or *Caruncles* which are placed at the opening of the *Ducts* of the *Prostata*; and what then? Why then it may be fix'd on those *Caruncles*; but I don't grant therefore that it may be fix'd in the *Prostata* themselves, which are at some distance from those *Caruncles*, and the Humour must have form'd a very large Ulcer before it can come to them, and must have gotten into the Blood long before ; and then the most distant Parts of the Body may be equally infected ; for those *Valves* tho' they will suffer the Liquor which they separate to pass thro' em as *Mercury* or *Quicksilver* is strain'd thro' Leather, yet will they not admit any Liquor to pass thro' those Tubes into the *Prostata* back again. Or I'll grant that it may be fix'd on the

the *Valves* of the *Vescicula Seminales*, but then there's the same Reason against its being in the *Vescicula Seminales* themselves, till the Disease hath proceeded to a Pox. It may, I'll grant, Corrode and Ulcerate those *Valves* quite off, and then there will be a constant Effusion of pure Seed, which is a Case so very rare, that I confess I have never seen it. I shall next consider whether it can be fix'd in the *Parastatae*. But this is readily answer'd by saying, that they lie at a still greater distance from the *Urethra* than the other, and the Humour must not only pass by the *Urethra* through the *Valves* into the *Vescicula Seminales* (which is contrary to the Action of those *Valves*) but it must likewise take a long Course through them and the *Vas deferens*, before it can possibly come at the *Parastatae*. If they admit that the Virulent Humour may pass the Pores of the *Glans* in the time of Copulation, yet then the *Parastatae* cannot be affected by it, till the whole Mass of Blood is, (and then every Part is so) because, as I said before, the Veins do not take their Course to them.

The Seat then of this Disease, a Venereal *Gonorrhœa* or Clap in Men, is not in any one or all of those Parts assign'd to it by the Ancients as its Place of Residence; but by what has been said it appears manifestly, that the true Seat of it is the *Urethra*; that it may happen in any Part of that, but that it most commonly fixes it self either in the *Ostiola* of the *Glandula Mucosæ*, or some where near them. It likewise is plain, that this Disease, when it first appears, and a considerable time afterwards, is purely local, that the Blood is untainted, and not at all concern'd in it at that time, and that while it continues so it may be

be healed as other common Ulcers are, by External Applications, provided there can be found any Topicks which contain such Particles as are directly opposite to those of the Virulent Matter, *viz.* that will break the aculeated Points of the Acrid Humour, so as to render it as *Hippocrates* says, *Pus* ought to be *album & aequale*; and provided likewise you know how to apply those Medicines.

But I shall proceed to say something of this Disease in the Female Sex. The Dispute about the Seat of it in them is not made so much the Business of Authors as that in Men, so I shall not need to say so much about it. Their Opinions are, 1st, That the Seat is in their Testicles or *Ovaria*. 2dly, That it is in the *Cervix* or *Vagina Uteri*. 3dly, That it is in the bottom of the *Uterus* it self. My Opinion is, that it does sometimes happen in the *Uterus*, oftner in the *Cervix*, but most times in the *Vagina Uteri*, and never in the *Testicles*. To make it appear, that a *Gonorrhœa* in Women never happens from the Virulent Matter being attach'd to their *Testicles*, it will be necessary to give a small Description of some of the Parts of Generation, that every Reader may be the better able to judge of what I assert. About the ends of the *Tuba Fallopiana* (which I shall likewise describe) and about two Fingers distance from the *Uterus*, lie the *Ovaria* or *Testicles*. They are connected to the Womb by a strong Ligament, formerly call'd *Vas Deferens*, upon a supposition that it was hollow (which it is not) and convey'd the Seed from the *Testicles* to the Womb in the time of Copulation. They are likewise connected to other Parts, but that not being material to our present Dispute, I shall omit

omit what is unnecessary to our Purpose. They are not so round, and but half as big as the Male *Testicles*, and differ much in substance from them; which is chiefly a Collection of little round Bodies, full of a limpid Substance like the White of an Egg, which when boyld acquires the same Colour, Taste and Consistence with a boyld White of an Egg. The *Tuba Fallopiana*, are *Ducts* which open into the bottom of the Womb; the Orifices of each are so small that they will scarce admit a small Probe, but in their Progress grow capacious enough to admit the end of the little Finger, and grow less again; at which end they are fringed round with innumerable little Fibres, like a ragged Fringe: These Tubes are about five or six Fingers breadth long. In the time of Impregnation, one of these Tubes reaches to, and embraces the *Ovarium*, but at other times it falls short of it. The use of these *Tubes* or *Ducts* is to convey a sufficient Portion of the Seed, when it is thrown into the *Uterus* to the *Testicles*, and to convey one or more of those little round Bodies contain'd in the *Testicles*, (which are call'd *Ova* from their being analogous to the Eggs of Fowls) into the *Uterus*, when any of them are fecundated by the *Aura* or Spirit of the Seed, in order to the Formation of a Child. The *Uterus* it self needs no Description, every one being able to form an Idea just enough of that Part. Now it appears plainly from the Structure of these Parts, that a *Gonorrhœa* cannot have its Seat in the *Testicles* or *Ovaria*. For it is very improbable that any of the Virulent Matter ejected by the Man with his Semen, should be carried so far, and that for several Reasons. Supposing first, that the Man happens

happens at the time of Copulation not to be very Vigorous, or if he be, yet the Mucous Matter which lines the *Urethra*, being colliquated and become thin by the Malignity of the Disease, is render'd unfit to make the Seed projectile, so that it is thrown but at a small distance from the end of his *Penis*, in the *Vagina*, or perhaps the *Cervix Uteri*. But supposing the Virulent Matter be thrown with the Seed into the *Uterus* it self, yet then the Women may perhaps not act with much Pleasure, and then neither the Virulent Matter or the Seed will be carried to the *Testicles*; because, if the Female hath not her Lust very much rais'd, the *Tuba Fallopiana* are not distended enough to receive it, but lie flaccid and loose, and do not reach the *Ovaria*. But farther, should I grant that the Virulent Matter may sometimes be carried with the *Seed* to the *Testicles* of Women, yet even then the Consequence cannot be a *Gonorrhœa*; because, tho' the *Tuba Fallopiana* in the time of Copulation, and some time after, being erected and become targed, do embrace the *Testicles*, yet they afterwards leave their hold and fall from them; so that if at any time the Virulent Matter should be attach'd to the *Testicles*, it might there create Ulcers, but the Matter of them would drop into the *Abdomen*, and the Patient would be mortally Pox'd, before the Disease could be discover'd; because there are no *Ducts* to convey the Matter of the Ulcers out of the Body but the *Tuba Fallopiana*, which, as I said before, are loose and flaccid, and do not reach the *Testicles*, but in the time of Copulation, and a little time after.

Thus then having made it appear that the Seat of this Disease is not to be found in the *Testicles* of Women ; I shall proceed now to shew where it is most times, and that, I say, is in the *Vagina Uteri*, or the Sheath of the Womb, as 'tis vulgarly call'd. The same Arguments that I have made use of to prove, that the Malignity and Seed of a Man, when he is infected, can scarce reach the *Testicles*, hold against its being in the *Fundus Uteri* (which \* *de Blegny* maintains is constantly the Seat of this Disease in Women.) Besides, a Man who is infected with a *Gonorrhœa*, tho' he often imagines that by discharging his *Semen* he shall take off his Uneasiness, yet he does not act with the same Pleasure as when he is sound, he being more intent on discharging himself of what seems a Burthen to him, than to heighten his Pleasure by lascivious Embraces ; and therefore consequently he will not inject his Seed far enough to fall into the *Uterus* ; for that depends intirely on the vigour of the Aët. But, says *de Blegney*, it must needs be in the *Uterus*, because of the quantity of Matter which is discharged. But certainly he did not consider that the *Vagina* is of a very lax Contexture, and that there are multitudes of *Glands* all over the Surface of it, which discharge a great quantity of Liquor like that of the *Glandula Mucosæ* in Men, which serves to lubricate it in the time of Copulation, and that these *Glands* are sufficient for such a Discharge as is found in a *Gonorrhœa*. From what hath been said we may easily conclude that these Venereal

\* *L'Art de guérir les Mal. Ven.*

*Ulcers,*

Ulcers, or a *Gonorrhœa*, may have its Seat in any Part of the *Vagina Uteri*, or may sometimes be in the *Cervix Uteri*, or even in the *Uterus* it self, when the Seed, and the Venereal Matter with that, is carried so far ; and that it happens in one or other of these Parts, just as it accidentally falls on any of 'em.

And now having shown the Mistake of the Ancients and most of the Moderns, in Relation to the Seat of this Disease, and prov'd both by Arguments and Experimental Observations, that it does not constantly affect the same Parts, I shall go on to speak of the Cause of it, and consider how it hath such Effects.

## C H A P. V.

### *Of the Cause of a Gonorrhœa, and the Opinions of Authors about it.*

IT is necessary that I should produce the Opinions of Authors concerning the Cause of this Disease, as I have done concerning the Seat of it, that we may be the better able to fix our Judgments, and know what to believe and what to reject ; but I confess there is scarce any thing to be found among the Ancients but what leaves Us as much in the Dark, as before their Opinions in this Matter are enquired into. You find indeed at the Head of a Chapter the specious Title of, *The Causes of the Venereal Disease* ; but before you have read many Lines you find all resolv'd into Specifick and Ocult Qualities, and the Almighty Power of God ; so that we are not to ex-

pect any great Lucubrations from them ; whether because the Disease was new to 'em, and so surpriz'd 'em into strange Notions of it, or whether, when they found their Pupils well enough satisfied with that (now) unsatisfactory Resolution into Ocult Qualities, they gave over all farther Searches into the natural Causes of it, and sought to extricate themselves out of many Difficulties by such an intricate Answer. The Case is very much alter'd since those Days, and nothing but Demonstration is sufficient to confirm any Hypothesis ; and to say that the Humour which is the efficient Cause of this Distemper, is of a malign and venomous Quality, will no more satisfie the curious World, than to say, it is so, because it is.

I shall quote very few Authors, because they say much the same Things, only in different Words. \* *Fallopis* says, a *Gonorrhœa* is a Corruption by some Venereal Matter of the Spirits, that govern the Faculty of the Testicles, by which the strength of those Parts being dissipated, they can no longer contain the Seed. † *Rondeletius* after he has exclaim'd against those who say this Disease is caused by something of a Venereal and Poysonous Nature, says, 'tis a Disease of a singular Property and Nature, in the Pituitous or Serous Humours. ‡ *Parey*, That it is an Occult and Specifick Quality, which does not come within the compass of a Demonstration, and sent by God as a Scourge to the lascivious and wandering Libertines. || *Fernelius*, that it is a vene-

\* *de Morb. Gal.*      † *de Morb. Ital.*      ‡ *de Lue Ven.*  
|| *Pathol. de Lue Ven.*

nate, malign Quality, and a destructive *Labs.*  
 'Tis a malign Force, says \* *Platerus*, contain'd  
 in the Matter. † Dr. *Lyster* imagines, that a  
 simple Putrefaction of the Humours cannot be  
 the adæquate Cause, but that it must partake of  
 a peculiar Poison. ‡ *Verduc* thinks the Malignity  
 of this Disease consists in a volatile Acidity, or  
 a viscous, Acid and volatile Ferment. And  
 indeed the French Writers are at this time  
 generally of that Opinion. † *De Blegny* supposes  
 it to have proceeded from the Fermentation of  
 different Seeds, which by setting free the first  
 Principles of the Seed, a corrosive, active and  
 penetrating Acid is produced. The same thing  
 almost, says || *Gervais Ucay*, a Modern Writer  
 in *Holland*. And indeed I cannot help being of  
 their Opinion, because the Symptoms which  
 happen through the whole Course of the Dis-  
 ease seem to argue thus much, and may be ac-  
 counted for by it, insomuch, that I know not  
 one that appears any way against this Hypo-  
 thesis.

I shall proceed now to give my own Thoughts  
 of the Nature of this Virulency, and deduce its  
 Original as fairly as I can from the Seed it self.  
 The Seed of every sound Person is of it self a  
 Liquid very soft and refin'd, that it is a Subject  
 of Wonder, that it should be the Cause of so vile  
 a Distemper; but it plainly verifies the saying,  
*That the best Things corrupted become the worse.*  
 This Humour when perfectly elaborated, is re-

\* *de Vitiis.*      † *Exercit. Med.*      ‡ *Pathol:*  
*de Chyrurgie.*      ‡ *l'Art. de guerir les Mal. Ven.*

|| *Nov. Trait. de Mal. Ven.*

plete with Spirits and Volatile Salts, which are contain'd in an Oleaginous Vehicle. That it abounds with Spirits, is manifest from the Debilitation or Weakness, the Lassitudes, the Head-Achs, and other Accidents which supervene the Loss of too great Quantities of it. That Volatile Salts have a great share in the Composition, the Titillation, while it is evacuating and passing the Nervous Fibres, sufficiently testifies; and these Salts are sometimes so numerous and pungent as even to cause Pain. The Oyliness is perceptible to the Touch. Now besides that these Spirits and Salts are not in the same but different Quantities in each different Constitution; 'tis certain too that they will acquire as different Forms by the more or less perfect Elaborations they meet with in the Circle of the Blood, and the Parts destin'd for the Formation of 'em. For since all Constitutions are not the same; since the Parts in every Individual have something essentially different in their Modifications, it must necessarily follow that there must be likewise a great difference in the Mixtures or Compounded Liquids which they separate. This being premised, it must be readily granted, that the mixture of the Seed of several Persons in one *Matrix* will produce a Fermentation, when we consider the activeness of the Spirits and Volatile Salts wherewith it abounds, and the assistance it will receive from the heat of the *Matrix*; and the mucous Juice separated there. By Fermentation I mean no other than the Changes made in the *Cohesion* of the Compounding Particles, which every Fluid will admit of, as far as Motion in its Degrees and Directions.

*Directions* is capable of making *Alterations*, which is *ad Infinitum*.

The Consequence of such a Fermentation will be the Formation of a third Body, different in its Nature and Effects from those out of which it was Compounded, as is seen in all the Fermentations which Experience hath found out, and indeed is the Natural Result of a Fermentation: And this third Body is an acrid and corrosive Salt. Now, the Natural Salts and Spirits of each individual being different both in Quantity and Quality, they will have as various Motions, and will act as differently on each other; that is, when they are mix'd in the *Matrix*, the Salts of each Seed will have such a quantity of Motion impress'd on 'em as the heat of the *Matrix*, and the active Spirits are capable of giving, and the Salts of receiving. The proportion of Spirits in the Seed of one being greater than that in another (which are all Heterogenous to each other) must needs act the more powerfully on it, by how much it exceeds in the Quantity of its Spirits; by which it actuates the Salts and frees 'em from their close Union with the Spirits. In a word, the different Agitations of the different Spirits assisted by the heat of the *Matrix*, loosen the intimate *Cohesion* and firm Contexture of the Particles of each Seed, and by exalting and uniting their Salts, they become predominant in the mixture. The various Modifications of these Salts when single, gives us a plain Idea of the variety of aculeated Angles they will have when the Contexture of the Oleaginous Vehicle is broken by the Fermentation, and they are each let loose from their Confinement, and blended and mix'd with each other; and how

Now the whole Form of the different Seed (which by themselves were Homogenous, Pure and Uncorrupted) will become an Acrimonious and Purulent Matter. This intestine Commotion and Exaltation of the Salts of the Seed cannot be better illustrated than by Wine turn'd into Vinegar, wherein we find the Salts so far exalted above the Spirit and Sulpher, that by the Taste there shall be no Marks of 'em left, and appears to be no other than a Composition of Acrid, Sharp-pointed and Angular Particles ; whereas 'tis certain that they are not Evaporated, but remain still in the Body of the Liquid. This Commotion of the Liquid, and subversion of the Spiritous Particles, proceeds from the Agitation caused either by the heat of the Sun or of common Fire.

This being once supposed, there will be no difficulty in accounting for all the Symptoms which attend this Disease. To begin with the first Symptom which happens in Women. Here I suppose the Women to be primarily affected, and the Seat to be in the *Uterus*, which it certainly is when the Disease hath this Original ; but when it is communicated by a Person who hath it already, then it is most frequently in the *Vagina*. The Volatile Salts of these different Seeds being now exalted and mixed with each other, so as to form an Acrid, Angular and Pungent one, and being loosed from all Subjection to the Spirits, begins now to act in a quite different Method, and from a passive Subject becomes the most cruel Tyrant. It first mixes with the Mucous Juice which lines the whole *Uterus*, and becomes the *Primum Agens*, or fermenting Power to that, as it does to the other Humours of the Body, whenever its Rage

is not timely enough stop'd, and its progress into the Blood prevented. It mixes with it (I say) and breaks the *Cohesion* and Contexture of its Parts, and by the same Rules of Fermentation renders it a thin Colliquated Body, and reduces it to the same degree of Virulency with its self. Did this Mucous Juice contain within its self any Particles sufficient to obtund or break the Angles and Sharp Points of this virulent Salt, here its Power would intirely cease, and the *Uterus* would soon discharge it self of it. But having reduced that part of the Mucous Juice to its own Party, it still proceeds to greater Destruction. It then insinuates its self into the Pores of the Skin, and by its activity soon corrodes and separates the tender Fibres of it.

By this time a running of a thin watery Matter may be perceived, as in other Excoriations in any part of the Body : Then it gradually penetrates deeper through whatever fleshy Fibres oppose its Passage, still exerting its Forces till it has form'd an Ulcer, and then it makes a stand for some time ; for in the formation of this Ulcer there must necessarily follow a defluxion of Humours on it ; as in all other Parts of the Body, so that the virulent Salts being almost swallow'd up with the addition of this new Humour, its Particles are more separated and at a greater distance from each other, so that 'tis some time before it can extricate its self and exert its Power; neither does it do that till it hath reduced it to a Fermentation, and by that means separated the Salts of the Matter ; by joining with which it still adds new force to proceed the more violently in its Execution.

There:

There is at this time a pretty large discharge of a purulent, yellow, and sometimes greenish Matter ; and the Disease is yet no more than a superficial Ulcer, though it does discharge great quantities of Matter ; but the reason of that is because the *Uterus* is sprinkled with innumerable *Glands*, the Mouths of whose excretory *Ducts* being open'd by the acrid Salts, they pour the Humour thus plentifully out without interruption. So that from the Beginning of the Distemper to this degree of it, Topicks or External Medicine take place, and do more effectually and speedily take off the Disease, than any thing that can possibly be invented to be taken internally, which shall be proved more at large in the Eighth Chapter. What I mean by External Medicines is (as \* Galen hath defined 'em) those which are applied immediatly to the Part affected, without ever entering by the Stomach into the Blood ; though indeed, with respect to the Superficies of the Body, or that Part which is obvious to the Eye, an injection into the *Uterus* or *Urethra*, may be said to be an Internal Medicine.

The Disease being brought to this degree ; the next thing it proceeds to is the corroding of the Blood Vessels, which are in this place very small both in Number and Magnitude ; however when it hath gain'd the ascendant so far, it must needs be that some Particles of the virulent acid Salts do insinuate themselves into the Masses of Blood by the means of those Vessels (which however are not many) and thereby the Virulent

\* Gal. ad Glauc.

Matter is suffer'd to insinuate it self still deeper, and consequently to pour incessantly its acrid Salts into the Blood, by the Patients neglecting to apply herself seasonably to the ingenious Physician or Surgeon for a Cure. It remains now that we consider something of the Communicativeness of this Disease.

The Primary Cause of this Disease is, as I said before, a mixture of divers Seeds in the same *Matrix*, and a Fermentation proceeding from thence. I have accounted for that Fermentation, and for the first degree of the Disease, from which it is easie to deduce the Cause of its being communicable from an infected Person to a sound one. However that nothing may be wanting to illustrate this Matter, I shall go on to tell you how it is that a Man who is sound gets a Clap from a Women who is already, or indeed tho' she is not yet infected, but hath only the Seeds of it contain'd in her *Matrix*. A Women then having a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*, hath an uninterrupted Flux of purulent Matter, with which the *Vagina Uteri* is lined, instead of the Mucous Juice which is naturally separated in that Part for the Lubrication of it. This Matter is discharged from the Ulcer or Ulcers in the *Matrix*, and is, like that which is contain'd in 'em, replete with Acrimonious fermenting Salts: In the time of Copulation, before, or as soon as the Man hath emitted his store of Seed, there is such a Suction into the *Urethra* (I use the Word *Suction*, because that Term is best understood, tho' in reality it be no more than an Impulsion perform'd by the Weight and Elasticity of the Air.) There is such a Suction, I say, as when the Embolus of a Syringe is drawn up; by which a portion

a portion of the purulent Matter lying in the *Vagina Uteri* is carried forcibly into the *Urethra* of the Man. The Seat of the Disease I have said to be in any part of the Urinary Passage; so then in whatever Part of it it falls, it adheres closely, and being soon put into action by the heat of the Part, it mixes with the Mucous Juice of the *Urethra*, divides or colliquates its Parts, breaking the firm *Cohesion* of them, and thereby separating its Salts in order to be joyned with those of the purulent Matter brought from the *Vagina*. And I know not but the Urine it self may often lay down some of its Salts with this Colliquated Humour, and thereby increase its Acrimony. However that be, so soon as this mixture is made, and this new force added, it proceeds to insinuate its self into the *Cutis* of the *Urethra*, being kept in a constant Agitation by the heat of the Part, by its sharp pointed and angular Salts it rends the Fibres of it, and opens the Mouths of the many miliary *Glands* which are seated under the Skin; at that time there is a small discharge of a clear limpid Matter, sometimes mix'd with streaks of white, which is the Colliquated Mucous Juice, with a small Portion of the Matter receiv'd from the Woman. *Vires acquirit eundo.* It still gets new Strength by the addition of new Matter, and by new Fermentations; like Vinegar (a small Portion of which is sufficient to change a large Vessel of Wine into its own Nature, and that more *ad infinitum*). It penetrates still deeper, till it hath made a large Ulcer, and discharges a great quantity of a yellow and greenish Matter. The *Urethra* being a thick Body, and having scarce any discernable Blood Vessels, the Virulent Salts

Salts cannot pass into the Blood in so short a time as is generally imagin'd, being not very active of themselves, but require the additional assistance of Heat to keep them in motion.

I shall now make good the Promise I made above of demonstrating how a sound Person may be infected by a Woman who is sound likewise: And that may be done two ways: First, Supposing a Man who hath a virulent *Gonorrhœa*, lies with a sound Woman; he emits his Seed, and with that a Portion of the virulent Matter, which lying in the *Vagina*, may be receiv'd into the *Urethra* of a sound Person who copulates with her immediately afterwards, before the Matter hath had time to produce any alteration in the Part to which it hath fixed its self. Secondly, When several sound Persons copulate with a Woman as sound, and repeat the Act with her divers times: These different Seeds fermenting do become Virulent, as I said above, and 'tis great odds but some or other of them receive a Portion of this fermented virulent Matter, sufficient to reduce 'em into the Condition of a Clapt Person, tho' the Woman at that time cannot be said to be actually diseased. I might here add something concerning a Woman's receiving it from an unsound Man, but what I have said already is more than sufficient to render it obvious to the meanest Capacity. But were these Things so (some will object) it would then be impossible that any one should be primarily Pox'd, without having first of all had a *Gonorrhœa*, which nevertheless we often find to be the Case. I grant that it does sometimes happen. But the greatest part of those who are Pox'd, and yet say they were never Clap'd, do in that only endea-

vour to hide part of their Shame ; and were it strictly to be examin'd into, it would be found so ; and that they had taken *Turpentine*, or some other Astringent Remedies before the Virulence was taken off, and had by that means penn'd up the Matter till it had made its way into the Blood-Vessels. Or perhaps they never had taken any Medicines, but have suffer'd the *Gonorrhœa* to run till the Virulent Matter had insinuated it self into the Blood (not having had any violent Symptoms) and had at last stop'd of it self. But whoever is Pox'd without ever having had any signs of a *Gonorrhœa*, must yet have had an Ulcer preceding : And that either on the *Glans*, the *Papilla*, or in the Mouth. The Skin of all these Parts is extreamly rare and lax, and the Pores very open, having Blood-Vessels in very great Numbers immediately underneath; therefore consequently will suffer a *Corroction* the more easily, and the more readily admit the Venereal Matter to enter the Blood; which as soon as it is perform'd, there remains no Obstruction to its healing again perfectly ; while the virulent Matter commits its Ravages in the Mass of Blood. But these slight Breaches, are often neglected, and whereas their Disease began really in an Excoriation or Ulceration of one of those Parts, which might have been easily cur'd at first with a small quantity of Medicines, and those External ones only, and so the dismal Consequences of a Pox prevented, they suffer oftentimes these Ulcerations to continue, and when the Venereal Matter hath insinuated it self into the Blood-Vessels they heal of themselves, and when the Pox shews its self in its usual Symptoms, they forget that they ever had any External

ternal affect, by which they could suppose the Malignity to enter. " And this I have known to be the Case in several Persons, particularly in a Gentleman who came to me two or three Days after he had lain with a common Woman. He shew'd me a slight Excoriation on the *Glans* near the *Frenum*, and an Inflammation round it. I told him what the Consequences of it might be, if he neglected to make proper Applications, and accordingly gave him some red *Præcipitate* to sprinkle on the Excoriation, and some *Unguentum Album Camphoratum* to be spread on a Rag and to apply it over all the *Glans*. But he, being told by some one who pretended to be his Friend, that he had had such an Inflammation himself, that it went away of its own accord, and that red *Præcipitate* was a corrosive Medicine and might make an Ulcer, neglected to apply what I gave him. About four Months after he came to me again, told me that the Excoriation had heal'd in a fortnight, but that he was afraid he was Pox'd. He might very well fear it, for upon examination, I found he had a *Bubo*, Pains in his Head, wandering Pains chiefly at Night, and scurfy Scabs on his Forehead, notwithstanding he assured me, that from the time he first came to me, he had had no Communication with any Woman.

This quick Passage of the Venereal Matter through those tender Skins into the Blood, is not difficult to be conceived, when we consider how thin and rare they are, and that the Veins lie immediately under them; but yet we find in these Days that the virulent Matter must first corrode the Skin before there is a possibility of

its entering the Blood ; and to do that, there is a necessity that the virulent Salts be extreamly exalted. As for that Notion which obtain'd so much among the Ancients, that it might be gotten by the Breath, by sitting on a Close-stool after an infected Person, by lying in the same Bed with one, &c. I profess my self in that Matter to be an utter Infidel.

But I must not end this Chapter before I have accounted for the several Symptoms which supervene a *Gonorrhœa*. I shall begin with the itching on the *Glans* at the entrance of the Urinary Passage, because it is the first sign of an ensuing *Gonorrhœa*. This proceeds from the Colliquation of the Mucous Juice, when its Salts are in some measure disengaged, but are not exalted to a degree of Acrimony. These Salts contain'd in the colliquated Juice, prick gently on the tender nervous Fibrilli of the *Urethra* (which is thinnest near the *Glans*) and give such a quantity of Motion to the Spirits, as is sufficient, and no more than sufficient to cause a sense of itching in that Part. But as the Salts are more exalted, and the Mucous Juice more colliquated, the tender *Urethra* is no longer defended from the Acrimonious Salts of the Urine, but in their Passage prick its Fibres, and cause that uneasie Sensation which is observ'd in making Water when the Disease hath proceeded thus far. There appears then a Running of a yellow or greenish Matter, because the Venereal Salts have corroded the *Urethra* and form'd an Ulcer, and the Urine is pale and whitish, being mix'd with the Matter of the Ulcer as it passes the *Urethra*. The representation of these different Colours proceeds from the different Disposition

of their Particles, by which the Rays of Light are Reflected to the Optick Nerves, and differently Refracted. There appears at the bottom of the Urine when it is cold, many little Filaments or Threads, because when the heat ceases to agitate the acrid Salts, and to keep them in motion, they cohere together by their Angles in such Numbers, till they become heavier than the Body of the Liquid, and in their Præcipitation they join with other Particles till they are fallen to the bottom under the form of Threads. His *Penis* seems distended when he makes Water; because the Acrimonious Salts pricking on the Nervous Fibres causes them to contract, and stop in some measure the motion of the Humours; and so much as the Nervous Fibres are contracted, so much must the *Urethra* be contracted too, so that the Urine passes with some difficulty. When the Acrimony of the Matter is increas'd, he is scarce warm in his Bed before he hath an involuntary Erection and *Chordæz*. This proceeds, according to \* Galen, (and most of the Ancients) either from the im moderate openness of the Mouths of the *Ateries*, or from a Spiritous Vapour arising in the hollow Nerve, as he calls it. But the true Reason of the Erection is the Acrimonious pricking of the Humours (which is more agitated when the Patient is warm in Bed, than when he is cool), but the *Chordæz* proceeds from a Convulsion or Contraction of the *Corpus Cavernosum* or *Nervosum Urethrae*, caused by the same Acrimonious Salts. This Nervous Body arises from

\* de loc. Affl. lib. 6.

the *Offa Pubis*, and ends in the *Glans*, so that when it contracts, and the *Penis* is erected, the *Glans* must necessarily be contracted too, and bent downwards. The *Testicles* are likewise often swell'd, through Misapplications or violent Exercises ; but I do not take this to proceed from the Conveyance of any of the Venereal Matter to them, but from the consent of Parts, when the Inflammation and Pain are communicated from the *Urethra* by means of the Nerves. Thus we often find a swelling in the *Groin* to proceed from a painful and inflam'd Ulcer in the Leg ; not that any of the Humour of the Ulcer is convey'd thither, but a Pain is communicated by the Nerves, and consequently afterward a Defluxion of Humours. A Bubo likewise is often the Consequence of this Disease. The Venereal Humour being carried to the *Glands* of the *Groins* by means of the *Lymphaducts*, which lying on the Surface of the *Urethra*, discharge their *Lympha* into the *Glandulae Inguinales* : This Morbid Matter being carried by them thither, and being too gross to be percolated, or to pass through them, must needs cause those Tumours call'd *Buboes*. The Reason that they do not befall the greatest part of Venereal Persons, is the grossness of the Humour, and the minuteness of those Vessels, which will not admit it into 'em. But when they do happen, it becomes necessary (as Dr. Drake has very well observ'd) to open them before the usual time for Suppuration in other Tumours, appears necessary, lest the Peccant Matter be convey'd by the exporting

\* *Anthrop. Nov.*

“ *Lymphaducts*

" Lymphaducts of those *Glands* into the Mass of  
 " Blood ; of which we meet with too many In-  
 " stances. We find likewise in this Disease of-  
 tentimes a *Phymosis*, or such a Contraction of  
 the *Præputium*, or Fore-Skin, that it cannot be  
 brought over to cover the *Glans*, which how-  
 ever does not fall out oftner in Venereal than in  
 other Cases. This Symptom happens chiefly to  
 those whose *Præputia* are very short, and will  
 scarce cover the *Glans* in its natural State, when  
 the *Penis* is unerected. It proceeds generally  
 from a violent Attrition of the *Glans* in the time  
 of Copulation, by which it swells, and the *Præ-*  
*putium* not being timely enough reduced, it be-  
 comes, as it were, a Girdle, by which the Cir-  
 culation of the Blood in the *Glans* is prevented.  
 A *Paraphymosis* is the Reverse of the former, i. e.  
 the *Præputium* cannot be extended so as to un-  
 cover the *Glans*. This usually happens to those  
 whose *Præputia* are so very large, that even when  
 the *Penis* is erected, scarce any of the *Glans* ap-  
 pears. The Acrimonious Humour of a Clap,  
 does in this Case continue long between the *Glans*  
 and *Præpuce*, where it corrodes the Skin and  
 Nervous Fibres of the *Præpuce*, causing great  
 Pain ; on which immediately follows a Deflux-  
 ion, i. e. the Nervous Fibres are contracted, and  
 the Circulation of the Blood prevented in that  
 Part ; this Tumour being round the whole Cir-  
 cle of the *Præpuce*, obstructs the uncovering of  
 the *Glans*.

Having in this Chapter given an account of  
 the Cause and Nature of this Disease call'd a *Go-*  
*norrhæa* or Clap, and examin'd into all its Symp-  
 toms ; I shall in the next consider something of  
 the other Degrees of the Venereal Disease, but  
 shall

shall not say much of 'em, it being almost foreign to my present Purpose, designing in this small Treatise to enquire no farther than into the Nature of a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*; besides that, I have some Thoughts of publishing an Essay towards the discovery of a more easie way of curing the greater Degrees of the Venereal Disease than hath been hitherto known, as soon as my Affairs will give me leave to collect and put in Order what I have remark'd towards this Enterprize.

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## C H A P. VI.

*Concerning the other Degrees of the Venereal Disease; and how they differ from a Gonorrhœa Virulenta.*

T IS impossible to reduce the Method by which the Venereal Disease proceeds to its highest pitch, to any certain Rule. The variety of Constitutions and Conformation of Parts that there is in each Individual, and the different Force and Activity that the Venereal Acids acquire, are the Cause of the difference which is to be observ'd in the Progress of this Disease. The Mutability of the Seasons will cause it to proceed more or less furiously, according to the Influence that that may have upon the Patient. For this Reason I shall not tell you, that after such a Symptom will follow such another, and that from that it will proceed to such an one. But I shall name 'em in the Order that we oftenest find

find 'em in our Practice in these Days to follow one another ; not but that the first that I shall name may and does often happen many Months after the Disease hath shewn it self under other Appearances.

The Ancients usually accounted the Degrees of the Venereal Disease to be four : The first of these they esteem'd the falling of the Hair. The second a roughness of the Skin, proceeding from a breaking out of small red Pustules all over the Body. The third, when these Pustules degenerated into scurfey Scabs, which being scaled off will be again speedily renewed. The fourth, when the Bones and other solid Parts are infected ; but this Rule is so far from being so just as to be depended on, that That which they name as the first Degree, is a Symptom, which, if it ever happens at all, is nevertheless not to be accounted the first. And I confess in my whole Practice I have never yet seen it to happen at all, but in one or two Patients. I shall begin with Shankers, which are usually the first Symptom of a Pox that we generally meet with. These are little purulent Ulcers either on the *Prepuce*, the *Glans*, or the *Frenum* or *Bridle* ; they are generally very sore and painful, often crusted over with a dry Scab, and have always Callous Lips. When they are long neglected they eat deep, cause great Inflammation and Pain ; sometimes cause Chri-stalline Bladders on the *Penis*, and at length a Mortification of the Part : They are always Contumacious and very difficult of Cure, and when they are cover'd over with a *Cicatrix*, there often remains a hardness and Collosity in them, which is a certain sign that the Disease is not eradicated out of the Blood. Some of our Practitioners

Practitioners call every Excoriation and slight Ulcer proceeding from a Venereal Cause, a *Chancr*: But as there is a great difference, they are easily distinguish'd from each other. An *Excoriation* (as I said in the foregoing Chapter) is seldom owing to an Internal Malignity, but rather to a great Attrition, or to the fixing of some virulent Matter to the Part. It is indeed at first painful and inflamed, but is cured with common Remedies. These by neglect degenerate into Ulcers, which are known from *Chancres* in that these seem blackish in the middle, and the small Carnous Fibres in the Ulcer seem rent and divided, but have no Callosity attending 'em. Whereas a true *Chancr* proceeds from an Internal Venereal Cause, and is known by a Schirrus hardness preceding.

A *Bubo* is what likewise happens often at the same time with these *Chancres*; when it does, it is another sign of the Pox. I named a *Bubo* in the foregoing Chapter as a thing frequently attending a Clap, and accounted for it there; but this often happens too, when the Virulent Matter hath infected the Mass of Blood, which it hath not done in the other Case. This *Bubo* happens after this manner: The Venereal Matter following the Circle of the Blood, and in its Course gaining as many Particles of it to its own Nature, as its fermenting Power will give it leave, and by joyning with them becomes more gross than the Particles of the Blood are; so that wherever it meets with Channels so minute as not to admit it, it must needs stop there, and by the addition of new Matter be acervated in the form of a Tumour. This is the Case in a *Bubo*. The Blood carries along with it this Venereal Matter,

Matter, and passes freely through the *Glands* in the Groins ; but the Vessels of which those *Glands* are composed, are too minute to suffer that Matter to pass with it, but it stops in the Vessels and is form'd into a Tumour, there still remaining in the Blood much of the Malignity.

Some time after a *Gonorrhœa* hath been stop'd, and the Blood being infected, there arise *Caruncles* or little fleshy Excrescencies in the Urinary Passage. These happen when the Ulcers, from which the Matter flow'd in the preceding *Gonorrhœa*, are not healed up with firm Flesh. But it being loose and spongy, admits too great a quantity of nutritious Juice, which joyning its Particles in the form of Flesh to those spongy ones, it increases 'em till they enlarge and rise above the Superficies of the *Cutis* of the *Urethra*.

About this time the Patients whole Body breaks out in little red Spots like the bitings of Fleas, but larger, which appear most at Night ; but in the Day time when expos'd to the Air, and it be any whit Cold, they subside again, and almost disappear. They neither itch, or are they painful ; neither doth the Patient at the beginning of the appearance of these Spots, find any other Inconveniencie, unless it be sometimes the loss of Appetite, and their being very subject to Colds and Defluxions on their Lungs. This is a Symptom which happens but rarely, and indeed I have never seen many in the whole Course of my Practice. And I confess I did not readily apprehend the Cause of it in the first Patient that I had of this sort, till a short time after another fell into my Hands with the same Appearances, but with the addition of a *Bubo* :

This

This Patient told me he had a *Chancre* on the *Glans* about four Months before. The first Patient had no other Symptoms on her that I could Judge of her Disease by: But she afterwards told me she had had a *Gonorrhœa*, which had stop'd only by taking *Manna* and *Creme of Tartar*.

Tho' this Symptom happens but rarely, yet there is another which is more frequently seen, that is, a breaking out of scurfy dry Scabs all over the Body, which peel off and are speedily renewed again. These Scabs rarely degenerate into Ulcers, till they are of long standing, and then they do often cover very foul and sordid ones. They appear in all Parts of the Body, Arms, Legs, Face, &c. They neither itch or are sore; but when they are spread thick, the Patients Body is stiff, and his Skin cracks like Wood exposed to the piercing Beams of the Sun. When the Disease is arrived to this height, its likeness to an *Elephantiasis* or *Leprosy*, would make an unwary Person conclude it to be no other. The foregoing Symptom and this proceed from not very different Causes. The acid Venereal Salts being mix'd and circulating with the Blood, cause frequent Fermentations therein, and still as they convert a Portion of it into their own Nature, it is thrown out at the Pores by the strength of the Patient's Constitution, and condensed into the form of Scabs; the more subtil and thin Parts being evaporated: They do not cause Ulcers, because so soon as they are exposed to the Air, it exhales the most liquid part of the Humour, the other being left fix'd and altogether unactive. When the Disease is at a greater height, the Salts are more acrid, and rend the Fibres in their Passage through the Pores,

Pores, or else are fix'd within them, and left there to corrode and exulcerate the Part. There is this difference between the Case before mention'd and this, whereas the Virulent Salts are in the latter Case thrown out of the Body and condensed there ; in the former they are only thrown out to the *Cutis*. But either because the Patient is not of a Constitution strong enough, or because the Salts of the Blood are not enough exalted by the Virulent Ferment, or because the Pores are too streight, the Humour is not thrown any farther ; but continues under the Skin forming red Spots there , having open'd the Mouths of the minute *Arteries*, by which means the Blood passes out of 'em, and serves as a *Frenum* to the Salts from Corroding and Ulcerating the Parts where they lie.

After this latter Symptom hath appear'd sometime, and indeed many times without this ever appearing at all, the Patient is vex'd with inveterate Headachs, often by themselves, but oftener joyned with tormenting Pains in the Limbs. When these Pains assault the Patient, he hath a Lassitude in his Joints, but not with Pain ; and a Listlessness to all Action. The Pain which he feels is twitching, pricking and vagrant, as if they were shot with Darts (as they generally express themselves.) They feel it sometimes in their Shins, and then immediately in the middle of their Arms , their Shoulder-Blades, Head, &c. In the Day time they are freed from those Pains, but at Night, when Nature has appointed Mortals to rest with Sleep, and to recover their Spirits lost by the Business and Action of the foregoing Day , these unhappy Creatures spend their time in Complaints of their miserable

Condition, without Sleep and without Ease, wishing for the Light of the Day, that their Torments may have some abatement. Scarce are they warm in their Beds and disposed for the Comforts of Sleep, but the Pains oblige them to rise again, that they might find ease by the coldness of the Air. Hard Fate! and yet such is the deplorable State of those unhappy Mortals, that they are obliged to seek one Evil to prevent another. But this is not the worst that they suffer; when these Pains, which before were transitory and flitting, become fix'd, 'tis not the Night only in which they suffer, but the Day likewise becomes equally their Wrack; and 'tis not the cool Breezes will now give them ease, neither will the piercing Winds of the Northern Climes alleviate their Pain. When the Patient is in this Condition, what can be imagin'd but that the whole Mass of Blood is contaminated, and crowded with Venereal Salts? These by their repeated Fermentations become more and more aculeated. As they follow the Course of the Blood through the *Meninges* of the Brain, where there are Millions of minute *Arteries* which they must pass, what can be the Consequence, but that the sharp Angles of the Venereal Salts should grate and prick the Nervous Fibres, of which those Membranes are composed, and consequently cause those inveterate Headachs which I speake of before? The vagrant Pains in the Shins, the Shoulders, &c. spring from the same Cause. The Venereal Salts in passing with the Blood through the minute Vessels of the *Periostium*, or that thin Nervous Membrane which cloaths the Bones, pricks the Nervous Fibres of it, and causes that irregular

gular Motion in the Spirits, by which is made that sensation of Pain. These Pains are not constant because the Blood is in a rapid Motion, and washes those acrid Particles off before they have fix'd themselves. But in process of time these Particles still increasing, grow too numerous to continue the Circulation, and stop in those minute Vessels of the *Periostium*, where they continue exercising their Tyranny on that tender Membrane.

Consequent to these fix'd Pains are the *Exostoses* or *Nodes* on the Bones, and a Rottenness of them. These *Nodes* fix themselves in any part of the Bones, whether of the Legs, Arms, *Cranium*, &c. but for the most part in the middle of them. They are in substance not unlike the Bones themselves, or rather the *Callus* which unites fractured Bones. They do not appear all at once, but proceed gradually from the bigness of a Vetch, to the breadth and thickness of the Bone of a Scuttle-Fish. The Pain likewise increases with the growth of the *Node*, and is sometimes attended with Inflammation and a foulness of the Bones, which does not make its way out of the Flesh so soon as in other Cases, but confines its self chiefly to them, rotting 'em even to the Marrow. This Rottenness sometimes seizes the Internal *Lamen* of the Skull, and proceeds to the Death of the Patient before his Malady can be discovered; unless some other Symptoms intervene to give the Physician a Foundation on which to ground his *Diagnosic*. There have not been wanting very warm Debates concerning the constituent Matter of these *præternatural* Excrencies: Some maintaining that it is only a Collection of the virulent Venereal Humour

which hath been excreted out of the Mouths of the minute Vessels, or corroded through by its Acrimony; others, that it is the very *Succus Nutritius* of the Bones themselves. The latter of these two Opinions seems most consonant to Truth, and that even from an Argument which the Abettors of the other Opinion produce for the Confirmation of theirs. These *Nodes*, say they, (when they first appear) are soft and of a perfect liquid Substance, and if they are open'd at that time, shew themselves to be a Collection of a Viscid, Glutinous Matter, and will in time foul the **Bones** themselves to which they adhere, which they would not do if they were of the same Nature with the **Bones**. But whoever considers the Structure of the **Bones**, and how the *Succus Nutritius* of them is disposed into all their Cavities, will not find it contrary to Reason to agree with what I advance. We must first of all consider the Structure of the **Bones** to be such a Collection of bony Strings or Fibres, and so disposed and united together as to form many *Lamina* or Plates, which lay *Stratum super Stratum*, from the Internal Part to the External; and that between these *Lamina* there are many Cavities or minute Tubes form'd, which open into each other, from between one *Lamen* into those between another. So that there is a Communication between all the Cavities that there are between the Internal and External Surface; and consequently the *Succus Nutritius* hath an easy passage from the innermost to the outermost *Lamen*. This *Succus Nutritius* is of an Oily and Glutinous Nature, and easily condenses into Bone, whenever the Rotation of the Spirits cease to keep its Particles from uniting closely

closely, which is when the Particles of that Juice are thrown out of the direct Line of the Spirits Motion. Thus then it is, the Acrimonious Virulent Matter, which (as I said above) stops in the minute Vessels of the *Perioftium*, and corroding through to the Bones, soon insinuates its self into the Pores of Exteriour *Lamen* of it, where it exerts its self, and by breaking the continuity of the Fibres of that part of the Bone, which may be call'd the *Cortex*, the *Succus Nutritius* finds a Passage to flow out at. So that one Particle preſling on another (as \* Dr. Havers hath observ'd) they are driven out of the Bone; where lying out from the Line of the Spirits direct motion, their Viscous Nature disposes 'em to adh're, and they generate a Substance like that of the Part which they are fit to nourish. When these *Foramina* are made, and the *Succus Nutritius* bath an easie Passage out, it flows so plentifully that it overwhelms the Venereal Matter, and being of a Glutinous and Oily Nature, it envelops and sheathes as it were the acrid Salts, and stops 'em in their Career of increasing the Solution of cocontinuity of the Bone, which is the reason that the Bones are not always rotten when this Symptom happens. But when there is a larger quantity of the Venereal Matter accumulated, it then goes on to commit its Ravages again on the Part; it colliquates the *Succus Nutritius* of the Bones, and reduces it to an acrid Substance like its self, and makes it a Party in Contaminating and Rotting those very Bones which it was by Nature design'd to nourish.

There is besides these *Nodes* which usually attend the Pains in the Bones, another Symptom

which often keeps pace with them, and belong peculiarly to the Muscles: It is call'd a *Gumma*, or gumminess of the Muscles, because it prevents them in their free Motion, and seems as if they were fasten'd together by some glutinous Matter: These *Gummata* sometimes contract the Muscles, and impede the motion of the Part by that means. They affect sometimes the *Mastoides* so as to draw the Neck awry: Sometimes they affect the *Biceps*, *Brachieus internus*, &c. of the Arm. Sometimes the *Gastrocnemius internus*, *Plantaris*, &c. of the Leg; so that these Members become stiff and immovable. Nature has been miraculously provident in all her Works, but it is conspicuous in none of 'em more than in the Structure of the Human Body. So careful hath she been, that there is no Function which is not amply provided for by her; the most minute Fibre hath its place and share in the well governing of the Animal Oeconomy. When she design'd and form'd the Muscles, which are the Instruments of Motion, she consider'd that some of them having in almost every Motion a different Action from others in the same Motion, that therefore there would be a great Attrition, which might be attended with Inflammation, Pain, Ulceration, and in fine a *Cohesion* of the Muscles together, which in time would prevent all motion of the Body. This being foreseen, she placed small *Glands* in the Coats of the Muscles, which separate and discharge an Oily, Mucilaginous Matter, by which means they glide on each other with that softness and ease, as not to make any Impression on our Minds when it is done. In this Symptom of the Venereal Disease, this lubricous Humour is wanting, and either

either there is none separated, or instead of that an Acrimonious and harsh Liquid, which is not any Assistance to, but an Impediment in the Motion of the Muscles. The Venereal Matter being spread through the whole Mass of Blood; when it enters into those *Glands*, it either by its grossness obstructs them, and prevents them in the performance of their Office; or being separated with the Oleaginous Matter, it ferments with it and breaks the *Cohesion* of its Parts, and as in other Fermentations caused by this Virulent Matter, the fermented Liquor becomes acrid and sharp; which being daily increased by the addition of new Matter, raises the Part into a Tumour. When the Venereal Salts in this congested Matter becomes more exalted, they corrode the Coats of the Muscles, or lying on the Tendons of them, it galls and pricks them till it causes a Convulsion and Contraction of the whole Muscle, and the Part which they are destin'd to move, necessarily becomes contracted too.

The last Symptom that I shall account for, is the Ulcers of the Palate and Tonsills, and that of the Nose, call'd a Venereal *Ozana*. This Ulcer of the Nose, is seated in the *Glands* which separate the Mucous Excrements of that Part. It is putrid and fætid (from whence it hath its Name) and taints the Breath with the same ungrateful Odour in every Expiration. It is sometimes so much crusted over with the indurated *Sanies* and Mucous of the Nose, that Inspiration is obstructed, and there is scarce any discharge by that Part. The Ulcers of the Throat are of the same putrid kind, but do not cause the Breath to smell so much; neither are they ever crusted over like the other, but are covered with a whitish

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whitish thick Slough. There is an *Ozana* that is not Venereal, but it is distinguish'd from that by the Symptoms not being so severe, and by its receding to gentle Remedies, which neither the Venereal *Ozana*, nor the Ulcers in the Palate or Tonsills will do. The Virulent Matter being carried by the Circle of the Blood into the *Glands* of the Nose, it there makes a stop, being too gross to be carried through its minute Vessels; and being heap'd up in due quantity, and confin'd within the narrow compass of those Vessels, the heat of the Part begins to put in motion the acrid Salts, which prick on all sides with their sharp Angles the tender Membrane which cloathes the Internal Part of the Nose; breaks and rends the Fibres, and opens a Passage for a greater discharge of Mucous Matter already colliquated by the Venereal Acids; which Matter crusts over the Ulcer whenever the more liquid and subtle Particles are evaporated by the heat of the Part. These Acid Particles when they have fermented with the Mucous Matter, and reduced it into their own Nature, still corrode deeper, and invade the *Septum* or Bone of the Nose, and by insinuating themselves into it, break the Continuity of its Fibres, and cause it to fall (as they say) so much to the Shame and Dishonour of the unhappy Sufferer. The Ulcers of the *Tonsills* are likewise caused by a Fermentation of the Acrid Matter with the Serous and Mucous Liquid call'd *Saliva*, which they separate. These *Glands* are of the Conglomerate Kind, and have an infinity of Minute Tubes, through which the *Saliva* or Spittle must pass into the common *Sinus*, to be discharged into the Mouth. In those Minute Passages, which have many

many Anfractious Windings, it is, that the Venereal Salts are stopt, by which the *Glands* are raised first into a Tumour, and afterwards by the Corrosiveness of the Venereal Salts are Ulcerated.

These, and all the Symptoms attending an Universal *POX*, are common as well to Women as Men, and indeed there is very little to be said of it, when it affects the former, but what may be equally said of the other. This may however be added, That as the Conformation of the *Pudenda* of Women is different from that of Men, so they will not be affected after the same manner in every Respect; For as the *Uterus* and *Vagina Uteri* are thicker and more exsanguious than the *Vrebra* of a Man, it must needs be that the Virulent Matter will not penetrate into the Blood so soon; but as they are likewise more moist, they are therefore more subject to defluxions and larger discharges of Matter. And from this it is, that Women are much more liable than Men, to *Verrucae* or Warts, which are very improperly call'd by some People *Chancres*, and not distinguish'd from them. These Warts are in every respect like those commonly found on the Hands and Fingers, having a broad Basis, and rising to the Magnitude of a Pea, more or less, open themselves like the top of a blowing Colliflower, into many Divisions, and are found in the *Vagina* and external parts of the *Pudenda*, and the *Prepuce* and *Glans* of Men. They are most commonly ( tho' not always ) the effects of a Venereal Malignity; for after the Patient hath been perfectly Cured, I mean so, that there is no remains of Virulent Matter that is Communicative or Contagious, in her Body, it hath been

been observed that these Warts have sprung up; proceeding no doubt from the laxness and depraved tone of the Part, occasion'd by the defluxion of a large quantity of Matter dripping and moistning of it. They are form'd of the Nutritious Juice thrown out of the Line of the Spirits Direction, and indurated by the external Air.

These Symptoms of the Venereal Disease are the greatest, and what in this Age we find in our Practise to be the chief Indications of this Malady. I might enlarge very much upon each Symptom, and name many more which frequently attend this Disease, and account for the many attendants it hath when it has been retain'd in the Blood for many years; there being scarce any Disease in whose Form this Tragical Pest does not appear, or into which it will not reduce the Patient, without the Assistance of the Ingenious in the Art of healing. Such are the *Fistulae Lachrymales*, *Ophthalmia*, *Noise in the Ears*, *Ficus*, *Condyloma Marisca*, *Phagedena*, *Herpes*, *Rheumatisms*, *Dropfies*, and a long train of other Evils. But as I design'd at first to treat of a *Gonorrhœa* only, I shall not swell this into too large a Volumie, reserving what I have to say concerning this Disease when it becomes Universal, for another Place.

What I have already said in the foregoing Chapter of the Cause of a *Gonorrhœa*, and in this, concerning the other Degrees of the Venereal Disease, is sufficient to clear up the dispute concerning the difference that there is between the one and the other. That there is an Essential difference in the Material Cause of a *Gonorrhœa* and of a *POX*, I believe there is no one who will assert, but that there is a difference, no one

can

can deny, that is, in their effects. The one being that from which the other springs, is no more than a local Disease, affecting only one particular part, without having any concern or communication with the Mass of Blood; the other an Universal Distemper infecting the whole Blood and Humours, and affecting each individual Part. They differ as a sprouting Acorn does from a large Oak: It is at first diminutive and lightly fix'd, and as easily Eradicated; but if suffer'd to continue it expands its self to the most extreme parts of the Body. The Wound of a *Viper*, whose Poyson is infinitely more active and penetrating than that of a Venereal Person, is at first no more than a local Distemper, and may, for some time after the Wound is given, be cured by only External Remedies; till it hath enter'd deeper and invaded the Blood, and then it becomes Universal. There is however a great difference in this Comparison; for whereas the Volatile Salt of the Venemous Liquor of the *Viper*, shoots out its Christaline *spicula* into the Blood, in some Bodies in half an Hour, in some an Hour; in some more, in others less; the Venereal Salts enter not into the Blood till they have regularly form'd an Ulcer, and eaten down to the Blood Vessels; which makes as great a difference as there is in the Time in which the Viperine and Venereal Venome do kill the Persons infected with them.

## C H A P. VII.

*The Methods of Cure of the Moderns, summ'd up and prov'd to be both too Irksome and too Pernicious to the Patient.*

IT is necessary that I give an account only of the Modern Practice in the Cure of this Disease, I shall not need say any thing as to the Method of the Ancients, because they were generally more tedious in the performance, by Reason they understood the nature of the Disease less than the Moderns do. Tho' indeed it must be said, that even in these Days, the Practice by Internal Medicines is very tedious, and one wou'd think the Pains of the Cure to be very disproportionate to the Nature of the Disease. There are many who promise a Cure in as few Days as they really can ( when put to the Tryal ) perform in as many Weeks. 'Twas this Fatigue that every Patient suffers, that induced me to be more inquisitive into the Nature of the Disease, that I might, if possible, reduce the method of Cure to a narrower compass; but indeed when I began that inquiry, I confess, I had not the least Notions of the possibility of effecting it by external Medicines only, because I had never, among all the Authors I had read on that subject, so much as met with a Supposition tending that way.

But to begin; The first thing inquired into is the Symptoms which the Patient finds himself afflicted with, that Medicines may be appropriated to them. When the Patient hath known himself

himself to have Copulation with a suspected Woman, and in some Days afterwards finds his Urine to grow Warm, and his Shirt stain'd with a thin Matter, almost like Gum Water, he reasonably concludes that he hath the Seeds of the Disease contain'd within his *Urethra*. The Physician then considers how to prevent the ensuing Accidents, which he doth by a temperating and cooling Diet, viz. all Broths that are not high Season'd, in which some Medicinal Herbs may be boyl'd ; Water Grewel, in which may be boyl'd *French Barly*, Panadoes, &c. For his common Drink, he is either advised to small White-wines diluted, or a small Ale ; or if he had rather, his Drink may be *Ptisan*. He must keep his Mind easie and free from the Cares of Business, and avoid all Exercises, especially Venereal ones, which prolong the Cure more than any other thing. It is a disputed Case, whether the Patient ought to be Bleeded. Those who are for it say, It is necessary when there is a *Plethora*, for by cooling the whole Body, Inflammation, Strangury, Excoriation, and other attendants of a *Gonorrhœa* are prevented ; but those who oppose Bleeding, do it upon a supposition, that by making a Revulsion, the Virulent Humour may be drawn into the Blood and cause a *Pox*. For my own part, I must adhere to those who prescribe it, supposing it be done only when there is *Plethora* or a fullness of Blood, without regarding that Suction which they pretend to proceed from Bleeding.

The first Evacuation is proposed to be by an Emollient Clyster, either the common one of Milk and Brown Sugar, or else a Decoction of *Chamomile Flowers*, *Lenitive Electuary*, the

*yelk of an Egg, &c.* or something of the like Nature. This is done in obedience to that Rule of Hippocrates, \* τὰ οὐμαλάχη, &c. *Corpora quum quis purgare volet, ea fluxida faciat oportet*; that is, It is necessary to lubricate and make the Passages soluble, that Purgatives may have an easier Operation. The next day Lenitive Purgatives takes place, that is, those gentle Ones which have this effect in the Disease, to cool the Body, and prevent defluxions on the part, and render the Body more fit for the stronger Medicines which must come after. These Lenitives are to be repeated divers times, according as the Disease and the Patients Constitution seem to indicate. Such are *Lenitive Electuary, Diacassia, Manna, Decoction of Senna, Cream of Tartar, &c.* After which, at Night, he may take a Draught of an Emulsion (which he may use throughout the Cure) in which he may put some *Anodine Syrup, as Syrup of Poppies, or the like.*

But it is found by experience that this kind of management is not to be persisted in too long, least while the Patient is fatigu'd with these Things, the virulent Ferment encreases upon Him and produces new Accidents. And indeed it rarely happens that they are not produced. The heat of Urine encreases, and the Patient suffers a *Chordée*. It is then found necessary to give stronger and more effectual Purgatives, and *Mercury* becomes of Use. This may be given either by it self over Night in a *Bolus*, and purg'd off the next day, or may be mix'd conveniently with *Pill. ex Duobus, Extractum*

*Rudii, Pill. Cochiae, Pulvis Commixta, or the like.* These must be repeated every other, Third or Fourth day, according as the Patients Constitution and Strength, and the Disease indicate. By these Medicines the *Chordée* is often abated, but the heat of Urine frequently continues so long as the *Mercury* is given. But if these Symptoms continue, it is necessary to administer, on those days in which Purgatives are omitted, *Diureticks*, or those things which by diluting the Urine, render its Salts less acrid and predominant: by which Salts pricking on the Ulcer it is, that, the Urine appears Hot and Scalding. Of this sort are the common Emulsions of the Four greater Cold Seeds, the Seeds of *Poppies*, *Almonds*, &c. edulcorated with Syrup of *Marrow-Mallows*; likewise *Cream of Tartar*, and *Sal Prunella*, to which may be added a few Grains of *Camphire* to prevent involuntary and painful Erections. Notwithstanding these endeavours, it frequently happens, that before the Virulence of the Matter is taken off, it lodges between the *Prepuce* and *Glans*, and causes Excoriations. These may be soon restored by the Application of Cooling Ointments, such as *Unguentum Album Camphoratum*; but if they do not yield to these, but proceed to Ulcerate the Part, the Virulence must be taken off by the Application of *Præcipitate*, *Mercurius Dulcis*, *Turbith*, or the like, mix'd with *Basilicon*, or applyed dry; by which alone these Ulcers will heal. The Consequence of these Excoriations is oftentimes a *Paraphymosis*; the *Prepuce* is swell'd and inflamed, and cannot be drawn to uncover the *Glans*, and so retains the Matter between it and the *Glans*, where it makes its depredations. In this Case

disentient and repellent Fomentations become necessary, which may be made of the Leaves of *Red Roses*, *Balanstins*, *Buckthorn-wood*, *Equisetum*, *Roch-Allum*, *Chamomile-Flowers*, *Wormwood*, *Lavender*, &c. applyed hot to the Part with Woollen Stuffs. Between the *Prepuce* and *Glans* may be injected a little *Ægyptiacum* dissolved in some of the foregoing Decoction, and fine Pledgits of Lint dip'd in the same crowded in between, on the Ulcerations. In a *Phymosis*, where the *Prepuce* is contracted over the *Glans*, so that it cannot be brought over to cover it, Fomentations are likewise necessary, but they must be Emollient ones, or those which will relax the Fibres of the Part ; and this may be done by a Simple Decoction of the Leaves of *Marsh-Mallows*, to which may be added the Bark of *Elder* : But if in the mean time the Stricture is so great, that the Circulation is prevented in the *Glans*, so that it becomes discolour'd, and there are Vescicles rise on it, wait not for the Relaxation of the *Prepuce*, least a Mortification ensue, and the Patients Life be endanger'd, or at least the *Glans*, which he will not willingly lose ; but pass a Director under the Stricture of the *Prepuce*, and make an Incision into it, by which a breathing will be given immediately to the *Glans*, and you may heal the Incision by common Applications.

Upon any violent Exercises or hard Drinking of stale or strong Liquors, an Inflammation is caused, and Pain is communicated to the *Testicle*, by which they become tumifid, and the *Gonorrhœa* stops. This Tumour requires Powerful Discutient and Astringent Remedies ; to which purpose none can be better than a *Cataplasm*

*plasm* made of the Meal of *Beans* and simple *Oxymel*; and when the Inflammation is gone, and the Tumour falling, you may apply a Plaister of *Gum Ammoniac* in which *Crude Mercury* is mix'd.

Now 'tis to be observ'd, that whenever any of these Accidents happen, which, according to the common Practice, admit of External Medicines; all the time that they are applied, Internal ones must likewise be administred; and indeed in all of them *Emeticks*, such as *Turbith Mineral*, are very Efficacious if carefully and judiciously given; but I am far from agreeing with those, who, upon every slight Excoriation, and in any State of a *Gonorrhœa*, load their Patients with the strongest *Emeticks*. I will now suppose that none of these Symptoms had at all happen'd to the Patient, or that by the Use of the Medicines above prescribed they are carried off, and that by the Repetition of those strong Catharticks and the *Mercury*, the Virulency of the Matter is taken off, and it becomes of a good Colour and Consistence, *Album & aquale*, as *Hippocrates* says. It becomes necessary then to have recourse to detergent and healing Medicines, and to diminish the Strength of the Purgatives; to this end a few Drops of Oyl of *Turpentine* may be given with good Succes, it being very Diuretic and detergent. 'Tis convenient to give this before *Turpentine* be given in the Grofs, lest that should cause the part to enflame by its heat and tenuity, which it will do, unless the Virulency of the Venereal Matter be intirely taken off. The Oyl may be given Twice a day, except every Third day, and then he may take a Cathartic. After all this, the Use of *Turpen-*

ine, either by its self or mixt with Purgatives, takes Place. There are so many Compositions prescrib'd by Authors, that you may find choise in every one who treats of this Disease. I shall set down only one or two which are not inferiour to any. Rx. *Sal. Prunel.* 3*iiij. Crem. Tartar.* 3*vi. Camph.* 3*i. Tereb.* *Cypr.* 3*iijs.* The Quantity of a Chessnut of this may be taken every Morning, to which may be added Powder of *Fallap* as there shall be occasion. If instead of the *Turpentine* you use *Balsamum Capivii*, and add some Powder of *Rhuburb* you will make it more efficacious, and the smell which the *Turpentine* causes, which is often a means of discovery, is thereby prevented. This last Medicine when 'tis first exhibited may be given with the *Fallap*; but when the Matter is very small in quantity, and that very Roapy, there will be no longer need of it.

But the Running will not always be stop'd by these Medicines, but necessity obliges to have recourse to Astringent ones. And here I might expatiate upon the Wariness and Circumspection that a Prudent Artist ought to have in the Administration of these Medicines, and account for the Cause of a *POX* from the unseasonable use of them; but that not being to my present purpose, I shall not dwell upon it in this Place. I imagine the Reason of the Misfortunes which often attend the use of these Medicines to proceed not from the Difficulty of discerning when the Virulence is taken off, but from a rooted Opinion, That whenever it is really taken off, it can no more become so again, and so obstinately continue their Astringents upon a return of the Disease; which that it is false in fact, may be deduc'd from the Nature of the Malignity and

from

from the Mechanical account of its Original ; which I have given in the foregoing Sheets. But to proceed to speak of Astringents ; These must not be given till the very Declension of the Disease, when there is only a small gleeting of a limpid and watery Matter, which glues up the entrance of the *Urethra*. They must not be the strongest or biting Astringents, which instead of forming a firm *Cicatrix* over the Ulcer, would Corrode the new made Flesh, inflame the Part, call down a fresh flux of Humours, and by causing a new Fermentation, would reduce the Matter to its former Virulence ; the same thing will be the Consequence of a too obstinate perseverence in the use of the milder sort ; for if the Ulcer is not soon heal'd by them, it is an Indication, that it still requires deteritive Medicines ; for which reason it is always convenient to mix *Turpentine* with them, least the too great force of the Astringents should render the matter Acrimonious, or cover the Ulcer with a *Cicatrix* before it is sufficiently cleansed ; the Consequence of which is often an *Hernia Humoralis*, or Tumour of the *Testicles*, or a continual Gleet. The milder and best sort of Astringents are, *Dragons Blood*, *Hartshorn*, *Bole Armeniac*, *Mastic*, *Crocus Martis Astringens*, made either into *Electuaries* or *Pills*, with *Turpentine*, or *Balsamum Capivii*. There are some rash and unwary Undertakers, who when they find that all their Internal Medicines are ineffectual to stop this Gleet, will have recourse to Astringent Injections, made of sharp and pungent things ; such as a Decoction of those Astringents abovemention'd ; *Lapis Calaminaris*, *Lapis Medicamentosus*, or even *Lime Water* ; by which

which the Matter which was reduced to a good Consistence, is again Fermented and render'd Acrimonious, and the Gleet becomes invete-rate, or else 'tis impacted into the Part, and causes the Consequences abovemention'd.

This Method for the Cure of this Degree of the Venereal Disease with all its Symptoms, is what the greatest part of the Modern Practitio-ners have proceeded in in their Practice for some years past, and may be found in all their Books which treat of this Subject. How irk-some and uneasy it must needs be, to go through so long a course of the severest Physic, is obvi-ous to every one who knows what it is to take one Dose only. Besides, the obstructions in the Cure, which are met with, by those who have such Affairs in the World, that they must needs either Prejudice them ( by the neglect of them ) through the Confinement they must be under at the time of taking their Medicines, or else they will do a greater injury to themselves by neg-lecting the means for the Recovery of their Health. But supposing the Patient to be the most Regular, to confine himself to a due *Regi-men* when his Physic is Administred, and at all other times is obedient to the strictest Rules of his Physician, yet it is often found, that the greatest Caution will not preserve him from many inconveniences which attend the taking of Physic ; proceeding purely from the variety of the Seasons. But what shall we say, when a Person hath a Clap, and oblig'd to go through such a Course of Physic, which by Reason of his Constitution and some Disorders which that has made him subject to, must necessarily in-crease those Disorders, and render his Constitu-tion

tution worse before he can get cured of his *Gonorrhœa*; because of the contrariety of Practice which is necessary to the Cure of Diseases which differ so much in their own Nature? Thus we find a Person who is subject to the Stone or Gravel, seldom fails of a severe fit of it, either in the time, or after, or both, that he is under a Course for the Cure of this Disease. The Regular way of living which is prescrib'd, is indeed of great Efficacy in fits of the *Gout* or *Rhumatism*, but the *Mercury* which is given in a *Gonorrhœa* is no less prejudicial to both those Diseases. And now I have mention'd *Mercury*, I think it will not be improper to say something of the Ill Consequences of it; but I would not be understood here, to reflect on those who use it with Internal Medicines, or that I think 'tis an useless Thing in Medicines; No, for I know very well that it is only the abuse of it that can be injurious. It is of it self, when rightly and judiciously administred, a most Salutary and Innocent Medicine, a Medicine that may be, and is given to Children, with the same safety that it may be to one of more mature years. But the best Medicines may have the worst effects from an injudicious Hand. Thus we find in the Disease I am treating of; That *Mercury* given in proper Doses, and not too frequently, with a due mixture and administration of other Medicines, takes off all the Symptoms of it, and a Cure is speedily perform'd; but this hath led the Young and Unskilful Practitioners into the greatest Errors. They finding that they have never seen the Disease Cur'd without the assistance of *Mercury*, lay the whole stress of the Cure on that alone, imagining it to be an

Antidote.

Antidote which pursues and ferrets the Disease out of the Body, and that whatever it is given with, serves only as a Vehicle to convey it to the Parts ; so that by frequent Repetitions of large Doses, they inflame the Part, and encrease its Virulence till it finds its way into the Blood and causes a *POX*, or at least reduces the Patient to the fatal necessity of submitting to a perpetual Running, which will not end but with his Life. But notwithstanding this Medicine be one of the best in the Appothecaries Catalogue, yet it is not suitable to all Constitutions ; but let it be given with all the Circumspection and Caution of an Ingenious Physician, yet when it is administered in that quantity only which is generally found necessary in the Cure of this Disease by Internals, it is often found to Prejudice the Patient in his Health after he is Cured of the Clap : For as there are many Persons whose Blood is of a very loose Texture, abounding in *Serum*, and having but a small quantity of the *Globular* or grumous and *Red* part of the Blood, 'tis impossible but in this Case *Mercury* must be prejudicial, if we consider the effects it hath on those *Globules*. These contain a very subtle and Elastic Fluid, but being broken partly by the weight of the *Mercurial* Particles, and partly by the acute Salts with which it is mix'd, the Fluid is freed from its Imprisonment, and consequently reduces the Blood to a more serous and loose Contexture. Among many other Inconveniences that attend the Method of Curing the Disease by Internal Medicines, that of bringing the Patient into a *Nausea* of all Medicines is not the least ; and this hath been so great in some People, that the very sight of a Box of Pills or of any other Medicines,

dicines, hath been sufficient to blunt their Appetites, how keenly soever they were before bent towards the most Pallatable Deserts ; as likewise their Aversion to the taking a single Dose, will cause them to Vomit whenever it is offer'd to 'em.

But these are not all the inconveniences that attend this Method. There are many more, which those who have gone through the Course usually practiced are often too sensible of. The Physician likewise sees 'em, but being born down by the current of the general practice of the World in this Case, he either does not think, or give himself leave to consider, whether there is a possibility of preventing them. But that it is possible, I shall in the next Chapters shew, from the Nature of the Distemper, and by Observations of my own Practice and Success:

## C H A P. VIII.

*A Recapitulation and Proof that this Disease may be Cured by only External Medicines.*

BEFORE I come to speak particularly of the Cure of this Disease ; let us look back a little, and consider what hath been already said ; in doing of which we shall see how far that will Countenance and uphold me in the Proposition I make, viz. That of Curing a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta* or *Clap*, without the assistance of any Internal Medicines. I first shew'd the mistake of the Generality of both Antient and Modern Writers,

Writers, in their Assertions concerning the Original of this Disease ; and ( I think ) have not left that Matter still in the Dark, but have made it appear, as far as the nature of the thing will give me leave, that it had a Being even all the World over, long before the Date that is fix'd for the first Appearance of it in *Europe*. I have next defin'd the Distemper, set down the Characterristics by which it may be known, and proved that all *Gonorrhœa's* or inveterate *Gleets* are not occasion'd from It, but that they may proceed from several Causes besides a Venereal one. I go on then to enumerate the different Opinions of Authors in relation to the Seat of a *Gonorrhœa*; and have described those Parts according to the Modern discoveries in Anatomy, and then have laid open the true Seat of it, and made it plain that it is not fix'd to any of those parts which are said to be the Seat of it by most Authors, but made it manifest, by several Anatomical Dissections of Persons Diseased with *Gonorrhœa's*, That it hath a greater latitude than what hath been hitherto allow'd, and that the *Urethra* it self is the Seat of it in Men, and that the *Vagina*, the *Cervix Uteri*, or the *Uterus* it self, are the places, I mean one or other of them, on which the Virulent Humour fixes it self; and likewise farther shewn from the Structure of the *Urethra* in Men, and the *Pudenda* of Women, that it is morally impossible that those parts ( which the Antients say were infected ) can be so, till the Virulence being imparted to the Blood, and following its Circle ( that is, when the Disease is become a *P O X* ) is thrown on them ; which is no more than what may befall any other Part of the Body. By this likewise I  
proye,

prove, that a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*, is, for a considerable time after Infection, no more than a local Disease, and hath no Relation to the Blood till it hath run a greater Length. From thence I consider the cause of the Disease, and the Spring from whence it first arises ; wherein I have shewn that it hath its Original from a Fermentation of different Seeds ; which acting on each other with various force, break the Cohæsion of their Parts, and by joyning their different Salts, form a Virulent and Acrimonious One, which becomes the *Primum Agens* of Fermentation, when it is mix'd with other Liquids, and that that is the cause of its Communicativeness. From the Nature of these Salts I have likewise shewn, that it is a considerable time after the Person is infected, before there is any possibility of its entring the Blood Vessels ; and that this proceeds from the Grossness of the Venereal Salts and from the little Activity that they have, by which to penetrate deep, and to be so expeditious in entring the Blood as the World hath generally thought. I then briefly enumerate the Symptoms of a *Lues Venerea* or *POX* ; and account for them, and shew wherein it is that a *Virulent Gonorrhœa* differs from it ; which indeed may be said in a single Sentence, viz. That a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta* possesses only one Part, and is but a local Disease, the other is Universal, being carried to all the Parts of the Body by means of the continued Circle of the Blood. And lastly I go on to show the Method of Cure, followed in the Modern Practice, and to lay down the Inconveniences and ill Consequences that must necessarily attend such Proceedings. Having sufficiently spoke to all these things in the foregoing Sheets,

and drawn this Conclusion from them, viz. That a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta* may be Cur'd by External Medicines only ; I now come to enquire how it may be effected, and what the Nature of those External Medicines must be that can perform this.

\* *In omnibus Contrarietas Remedio est*, is an Aphorism of *Hippocrates*, and holds true in External as well as Internal Diseases. If there be Inflammation on any Part, recourse is immediately had to those things which are cooling ; in Cold Diseases to warm Medicines. If the Humour is Sharp and Corrosive, it must be reduced to a due degree of softness by mollifying Medicines before a Cure can be effected. We find in the Case before us the following obstacle, which must be removed before we can hope to reinstate the Patient, viz. a sharp acrimonious Humour, Corroding the parts to which it is fix'd, and forming an Ulcer therein. Having seen this, we naturally conclude that the Humour must be chang'd into one of a more Mild Nature, before the Ulcer can be suppos'd to be fill'd with Flesh in order to heal ; but how to bring this Change, *Hic Labor, hoc Opus*. We have already consider'd what Particles they are, of which the Venereal Malignity consists, viz. That they are a Collection and close Cohæsion of the different Salts which are to be found in the Seeds of Persons of different Constitutions ; out of which Union are form'd Particles full of Sharp Angles, so that on which side soever they lie, their points fix into the Part. Their Vehicle is a thin

Colliquated Liquid ( render'd so by the Agitation of those Salts) and insufficient to defend the Parts from the Acrimony of them. An Idea of the Consistence of the Venereal Matter, and the Particles of which it is form'd, will easily lead us into this Conclusion, that the Nature of this Malignity must be intirely put off. That is, that the Colliquated Vehicle must be again render'd Mucous, Oily, and Soft; and the aculeated Angles of the Salts brought back to their primitive obtuseness, or, that the Particles of the whole composition must be reduc'd to a different kind of Cohæsion. And this indeed is all that any one can mean by saying, the Malignity must be taken off. For it cannot be supposed, that when the Venereal Matter is chang'd to such a Consistence, that is allow'd of by every Experienc'd Practitioner, not to be either Virulent or Infectious, that then ( I say) there are none of those Particles contain'd in the Matter, which were once Virulent and Corrosive, or that 'tis impossible that they should be reduced to that State again; but as I said before, 'tis only the difference in the Cohæsion of its Parts, that makes the Matter either Virulent, or otherwise Innocent and Unhurtful. The same thing we observe in Vinegar and all other Fermented Liquors, a Subversion of some of its Particles and an Exaltation of others; so that from the strongest and most spirituous Wine (the Spirits being suppress'd) is produced the sharpest Vinegar by the Union of its Salts. But it is possible by producing a new Fermentation, so to disunite this Combination, that the Spirits may once more exert themselves and become predominant. Thus have I seen the Stalest Beer, in

which the Salts are very much exalted, put into a great Fermentation and Ebullition by throwing a small Quantity of Chalk into it, by which it instantly became as soft and mild as if but just brewed ; the Angles of the Salt being broken or sheath'd in the Fermentation by the Addition of the Alkalious Chalk. So that we find the whole Affair of taking off. the Malignity of the Venereal Matter, to turn upon this point, *viz.* *The altering of the Cohesion of its Parts.* This being granted, I shall in the next place proceed to consider of what kind these things must be, which will produce this Alteration.

It was long after I began the study of the Nature of this Disease, e'er it enter'd into my Thoughts, to enquire whether there was a Possibility of Curing, after the manner I assert here that it may. And I confess my self very much indebted to a Learned Physician (since deceased) but who has rais'd himself an everlasting Monument by his elaborate and useful Writings in more than one part of Knowledge, to him, I say, I am oblig'd in a particular manner for the Assistance he gave me in this search ; having (as he told me) been already somewhat inquisitive in that Matter, He being not satisfied with the Empirical way of Curing the Disease, without knowing the Cause from whence the mischief Springs, and the steps by which it Proceeds.

Whatever is the Cause of this Disease, its Cure must be effected by Remedies consisting of Particles contrary to those of the Virulent Matter : What those are I have already shewn ; from whence 'tis no difficult matter to conclude what Particles those Medicines must consist of to effect the Cure by the External Method. But

But as there are several Intentions in the Cure, there must be as many Medicines Adapted to them. The first is to alter the Cohæsion of the Parts of the Virulent Matter ; that is, from a Thin, Acrimonious, Colliquated Liquid, to reduce it into the form of a Laudable, Roasty *Pus* ; from a Yellow or Greenish Colour, to a Whitish, somewhat resembling the Matter separated by the Mucous *Glands*. The next is to deterge or cleanse the Ulcer, which having many ragged Fibres occasion'd by the cutting of the acrid Salts, must necessarily be taken away before it can be fill'd with Sound Flesh. The Generation of Flesh which is the Third Intention, is intirely the work of Nature, which can only be assisted by removing all Impediments which might obstruct it in the Operation. The last thing to be brought about before the Patient is reinstated, is the covering the Ulcer with a sound and firm *Cicatrix*.

The first Intention must be performed by such subtile Ointments as will easily Penetrate the Pores of the *Penis*, and being carried to the Venereal Ulcer, cause a Fermentation in the Virulent Matter, which being assisted and forwarded by Injections of the like Quality with the Ointment, may break the Angles of the acrid Salts, and restore the firm Contexture of their Vehicle. When this is once perform'd, what remains to be done afterwards may be effected with the greatest ease. And all these brought about with only those Two forms of Medicines, viz. Ointments and Injections, which being of different Compositions, are adapted to the different Degrees through which the Disease passes to the end of the Cure.

Thus much I have said concerning the Nature of those Medicines which are necessary, and prevalent enough to consummate the Cure of this Disease ; but it may be thought by some, that what I have written concerning them, is not design'd for the Information of others, but to build my self a Name and Interest thereby. Against these Allegations, the Method I have taken in the Publication of this Treatise, is a sufficient Testimony, since I have chosen rather to give up all the Profit I might propose to my self by eternal Advertisements of the Name of its Author, than be read together with a sort of Empirics, who abandoning all Sence of Modesty, set up for Phylosophers without Reason, Scholars without Learning, Physicians without any Knowledge in Nature or Medicine : Too obscene for a Suburb Brothel, and only proper for *Moor-Fields*, there to be bound down to the view of *London Prentices*, to whose Capacities they Quadrat. Who, as *Hippocrates* says, of the pretenders of his Days, \* *Simillimi sunt Personis Mutis qua in Tragadiis introducuntur. Quemadmodum enim Illa Figuram quidem & Habitum, ac Personam Histriorum referunt, Histriones tamen non sunt; sic & Medici quidem Nomine Multi, Reatuem & Operे valde pauci :* But I shall leave them to return to the former Objection. I confess I have not said enough to inform every Reader what the very Medicines ate, which I have hitherto used with such Success in this Affair; nor can I by any means think it proper to trust ever Vulgar Reader with the Use of Medi-

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\* Hippoc. Lex.

cines, or suffer him to apply to himself, since the thinking part of Mankind must know the Danger of Mistakes of this kind, from the Inadvertency of an Injudicious Man, who not having experience to judge of the seasonableness of each Prescription, wou'd use them promiscuously to his own Detriment ; and after all the Caution given him concerning the use of them, wou'd throw the Disease into the Blood, which would be much worse than first of all to have applied to the Surgeon to be cured by the usual method of Internals ; or else he might ( not being able by his Judgment to stop the Running ) reduce himself to a continual, tho' not malignant *Gonorrhœa*, which in time will become as dangerous to his Health, to have stopt, as its continuance will be Nauseous and Debilitating. However, tho' those who have not made Physic or Surgery their Business, will scarce be able to judge what the Medicines must be which will have these Effects, yet those who have made this part of Knowledge their Study, to whom I address my self more particularly in this Chapter, will not be long in the Dark, whenever they shall apply themselves to draw the Consequence that may be deduced from what hath been said in the foregoing Lines. To them it will soon appear that they have hitherto been very much misled by the false Maxims of the Ancients.

But before I conclude this Chapter, it will not be amiss to let the Reader know to what Degree of the Disease, this Method may with safety be follow'd. After an impure Congress, if a Person finds any Uneasiness in his *Urethra*, as a warmness, such as is found on any part of the Body, when bitten by some Bug or other little

little Animal ; or if his Water is somewhat Hot, and upon pressing the *Penis* he can force out a small quantity of a Liquid like Water, he may very reasonably conclude that he hath the Seeds of a Venereal Disease ; but which, by Using once or twice an Injection adapted to the Case, *viz.* To alter the Venereal *Virus*, and to bring it away, may be restored instantly, provided he applies himself in a Day or two after such Coition. In the beginning of the Distemper, at its first appearance, when there is no more then a slight excoriation, and the Running is no other than the mucous matter of the *Urethra* Colliquated by the Venereal Salts, which the Patient may possibly perceive in Two, Three, or Four Days ; a very few Applications of that Ointment (which may be call'd *Antisyphilitic*) and as many Injections of a proper detergent *Collyrium* will be sufficient to obtund the Venereal Salts and reinstate the Patient. But supposing that by means of the Excoriation there is a larger Discharge, or an ouzing of a Lymphatic or Serous Humour mix'd with streaks of White or Yellowish Matter, and the Urine is sharp and pungent, there will then need but Five or Six Applications to take away the Venereal *Virus*, the Inflammation and the sharpness of Urine, and to renew the *Cuticula* lost by the Excoriation. I wou'd not be thought to be one, who does designedly give any Encouragement to the Vice of Whoring, by proposing a Method whereby the ill Consequences of it may be so easily redress'd, or that I publish this Treatise with the Thoughts of any Benefit that may accrue to my self from those Libertines, who, devoted to their Lusts, wou'd more eagerly pursue their Debauches, did  
not

not the Apprehensions of a long Course of Physic prevent 'em, and were they apprised of any possible means of freeing themselves instantly of the Venereal Malignity after their impure Congresses: 'Tis not so much for those Persons, as for some other Unhappy Mortals, who being link'd in Marriage, shall by one Unfortunate accident of getting a Venereal *Gonorrhœa*, forfeit all that Mutual Love and Happiness which they before enjoy'd ; tho' as *humanum est errare*, the Crime might be very easily forgiven, and attributed to an accidental fit of Drunkeness, or the powerful inticements of a more lascivious Debauché.

But those are not the only Degrees of this Disease wherin this Method is prevalent. When the Symptoms are increas'd, the Urine become very sharp and pricking, the Matter Yellow or Greenish, and he hath an almost continual Provocation to make Water, but makes it in very small Quantity and by Drops. When he hath involuntary Erections or what they call a *Chordee*, this Method alone is sufficient to restore the Patient in a less time, and with less Disturbance to the Patient than any other. And indeed when the Patient hath neglected to apply himself for so long a time, that some portion of the Venereal Matter hath enter'd the Blood, I have found that it is the safest way to go on with these External Applications, and rather to exhibit at proper Intervals some convenient *Sudorific* and *Diuretic* than to ply the Patient with repeated Doses of strong *Cathartic* Medicines ; which relax the Part, and cause great difficulty in putting a stop to the Running, and besides put the Blood into the greatest disorders.

Old

Old Gleets likewise which have been caused by an Injudicious Use of *Mercury* and other Purges of the strongest kind, may be much more effectually cured by this Method than by any other. For in this Case how can it be supposed that Internal Medicines can effect the Part, when we consider the Nature of the Ulcer from whence the Gleet proceeds? Those to whom we are obliged for the Discoveries they have made of this kind, in dissecting the *Penis* of those who have died with Gleets, have evermore found the Ulcer to have hard and Callous Lips, which cannot be remov'd without the Assistance of those External Medicines which have a powerful detergent Faculty; and every own knows that while the Lips of an Ulcer continue Callous, a *Cicatrix* can't be brought over it, or a stop be put to the Running. Indeed where the Gleet proceeds from an Erosion of any of the *Caruncles* or *Ostiola* of the mucous *Glands*, the difficulty is greater; and all that can be effected in such Cases, is to constringe by proper Injections the Excretory Ducts of those *Glands*, and thereby to moderate the Discharge,

Experience hath likewise confirm'd to me the Opinion I long since imbibed, that those Excoriations between the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, which owe their Original to the fixing of some Portion of the Venereal Matter on that part, may very easily be heal'd by proper External Applications, without going thro' the Fatigue of a Course of Purgings and *Emetic Physic*. And this shews the Ignorance of some, and the Knavery of others, who call every slight Inflammation and Excoriation on the *Penis* a *Chancrē*; and fright their Patients with the Notion of a radi-

cated

cated FOX, long before the Malignity can possibly have made its way into the Blood.

What I have said concerning the Cure of Venereal *Gonorrhœa's* in Men, may be likewise applied to the Female Sex, for which Reason I need not say any thing more particularly of them ; but shall now proceed to give some instances of my Success in this Method of Practice.

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## C H A P. IX.

### *Some Instances of the Author's Practice and Success by this Method.*

IN this Chapter I shall collect a few Instances, out of the many that I con'd produce, to confirm the Assertion I have made, that Venereal *Gonorrhœa's* may be cured by External Medicines only. 'Tis true, my Veracity may be call'd in Question, but I am sensible it will be only by those Persons who have not a Mind to believe, and are angry at every new Discovery, only because they themselves were not first apprised of it ; being Ambitious of Arrogating to themselves, whatever they believe may redoun'd. to their Honour and Reputation. Shou'd I give the Persons Names, and the places where they may be enquired of concerning the Truth of what I insert, I might expect the same Reward, that some others of my Profession have had for their impertinent babling ; which I confess I should very Richly Merit : But those Gentlemen

Gentlemen who by chance may find their Cases here, will not (I presume) be at all displeas'd at it, since the discovery of their Persons is at as great a Distance now, as before the Publication of their particular Cases. And in doing this I shall not act so disingenuously as to set down only those Cases wherein I have found the best Success, but shall fairly show wherein I have fail'd, and what difficulties I at first went thro' before I cou'd reduce this way of Practice to any tollerable Rule. And herein I think I shall do the World and my self more Justice, than by producing either feign'd or real Letters fill'd with Encomiums on my Skill and excellent Exploits, and endeavour to conceal from the World whatever may seem to reflect on my Judgment, according to the Practice of the Modern Writers on this Disease. I shall begin with the description of the Method I observ'd in the first Patient which I ventured to proceed with in this way, which I find amongst my Papers set down in this manner.

A Gentleman, and a quondam Friend of mine, Aged about 35 Years, of a full and sanguine Habit, discover'd to me a Running, which He had had about a Fortnight. He had lain with an unsound Woman about Five days before it appear'd. When he came to me, the Matter was very large in Quantity, of a Yellow and Greenish Colour, and of a very thin Consistence. He had had a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta* Eight years before, and had the greatest *Nausea* to all Physic, having taken so much for the Cure of it. I told him I believ'd I cou'd Cure him without any Internal Medicines; but that I had not yet ever done it to any one, and that if he would submit to the Experiment, I would use my best Skill. He consented,

consented, and I began with him by injecting twice a day such a detergent Injection as I thought proper to Cleanse the Ulcer. He found less Pain indeed in making Water, and the Running seem'd of a better Colour by two days Use of it ; but he had a *Chordē* came then upon him, which very much disheartned me as well as my Patient. To take off this, I found my self oblig'd to Bleed him, and to give him a sufficient Dose of *Calomel* ; this, with the assistance of a Refrigerating Ointment, allay'd the *Chordē*. I persisted in the Use of the Injection, and found the Matter daily to become of a better Consistence, but lessen'd not in Quantity. Seeing this, I gave him another Dose of *Calomel* on the Fifth Day from the taking of the first ; by which the Matter lessen'd considerably. I neglected not the Injection, but found, that tho' it had brought the Matter, and kept it of a due Colour and Ropy, yet it wou'd not decrease by the Use of it, but continued in *statu quo*. I avoided altering of the Injection by adding any Astringent to it, lest it might impact the Matter in the Part, and cause an *Hernia Humoralis*, or worse Accidents. Wherefore at the distance of other Five days, I repeated the *Calomel* a Third time, and again a Fourth, which tho' it decreas'd the Running, did not however stop it. Whereupon finding the Matter of a perfectly good Consistence, I thought it most convenient and safe to administer a proper *Diuretic*, which I repeated divers times, and by it confirm'd his Cure in about Five Weeks.

What happen'd in the Prosecution of the foregoing Cure, stirr'd Me up to a greater Diligence in inquiring after some more effectual Medicine

than what I had already made use of : And having a proper subject to make an Experiment on at that time ; I discover'd to him my Intention of indeavouring to Cure him without giving him Physic ; He was pleas'd with the proposal, being a Man whose Business call'd him much A-broad ; and I prepared my self against the next Day. This Man was of a Corpulent and very Gross Habit of about 30 years of Age. He had a Running of a very small Quantity of Matter, which did not appear till a Fortnight after Copulation, and continued on him a Fortnight before he apply'd himself to Me. The Running was not large or of a very ill Colour, but was of no Consistence, neither had he much Pain in making Water. To the Injection I used to the foregoing Patient I made an addition of something that I thought might break the Acrid Venereal Salts, and prevent the Consequences which happen'd in that Case. This I made use of twice a day, which increas'd the Running for the Two first Days ; but on the Third I found it lessen again and to be of a much better Consistence ; this was an agreeable sight to me, and I thought my self then very sure of my Hand. I persisted in the Use of the Injection about Ten Days more, and then found no Running, but a small matter, which glu'd up the entrance of the *Vrethra* in the Morning. This continuing so for some days, I gave him a *Diuretic* for Three or Four Days successively, by which that Gleeting ceas'd. Pleas'd with this Success, I began to think of Practising after the same manner with my other Patients, and the rather, because it was more than Three Weeks since he had told me that he found himself well.

About

About Three Weeks afterwards He comes again to me, with a large Running of a Matter which was very ill Colour'd, and of a worse Consistence, and with a *Chordée*. I was surpriz'd at first, when he told me he had lain with no one but a Married Woman, whom he was sure was Sound. But upon further inquires, I found he had lain with her while he had his first Clap, that he had given her one, and that she had given him another. I proceeded with him, by giving him Three or Four Doses of *Calomel* before I found out that he had gotten a Recent *Gonorrhœa*; which I did at last, by his discovering to me that she had gotten one too. I afterwards proceeded with him by a Detergent Injection and a proper *Diuretic*, by which I finish'd his Cure.

This Success provok'd my desire of making a compleat Discovery in an Affair of so great Importance: I soon found a Subject willing enough to follow my Prescriptions to avoid taking Internal Medicines. This Person was a Young Lad of about Eighteen years of Age, of an ill Habit, and much addicted to Drinking: His Running was Violent, Thin, and Acrimonious; his Urine Scalding; and to this was joyn'd a *Chordée*. It had appear'd on him about Ten Days. I began with the use of a Detergent Injection, to which I added a Tincture which I call an *Antisyphilitic* one; by the Use of this for Three or Four Days, his *Chordée* ceased, the Matter became of a good Colour and Consistence, and the Heat of Urine abated; But he being irregular in his Diet, and very exorbitant in Drinking, the Matter became of an ill Colour again, and the Heat of Urine increas'd. Upon which I contrived an Ointment which I likewise call *Antisyphilli-*

*philic*, being peculiarly adapted to that one thing, which is indeed the chief in the Cure, viz. That of breaking the Virulent and Acrid Salts, and rendring the Matter smooth and soft. I Injected a small Quantity of this Ointment twice a Day into the *Urethra*, and used the Injection as often, by which, in Three Days the matter became of a better Consistence, and the Symptoms again abated. I continued this Method, but by Reason of his Irregularity, it was with much ado that I reduced the Matter to a small Quantity, and that of a very good Consistence. I was afraid his Debauches wou'd again renew the aforesaid Symptoms, wherefore I gave him an *Emetic*, which in Three or Four days I Repeated, by which he was perfectly restored.

Before this Patient's Cure was confirm'd, I had another Case offer'd to me, by a Young Gentleman of about Twenty Years. He was of a Sprightly and Choleric Constitution ; he lived under the Eye of his Father and Mother, and beg'd of me to Cure him, if possible, without any Physic, for he could not take it without being discovered by them, which was the Thing in the World he most Dreaded. He had lain with a Common Woman a Fortnight before, and had discover'd a Running about Four Days. The Venereal Malignity had only made an Excoriation, but had not yet form'd an Ulcer ; for the Matter was very Thin and Watery, and show'd its self to proceed from the Miliary *Glands* underneath the *Cuticula* of the *Urethra*. His Urine was hot, and he had a seeming straitness of the *Urethra* when he made Water. I very readily undertook to Cure him by Injections, being confirm'd

firm'd in my Opinion, that the *Antisyphilitic* Tincture by its self, was prevalent enough to perform this in so recent a *Gonorrhœa*. I begun instantly with him, and Injected a sufficient quantity of the Tincture. Next Morning he came again to me, and at Night again; when he told me, that he had scarce any Heat of Urine, and shew'd me but one or two spots on his Shirt, whereas before, the Running was very large. I made use of the Injection for Two or Three Days more, when His Cure was confirm'd to his and my own abundant Satisfaction.

Soon after this, he brought to me a Gentleman, who in Six Days after he had lain with an Infected Woman, found some Pain in making Water, and a few Stains on his Shirt. Upon pressing his *Penis*, I found a little of a Thin Watery Matter, I gave him some of the same Injection that I had made use of to his Friend, by which in Five days he remov'd every sign of Infection, and shew'd himself to me compleatly Well.

Many who have been thus Infected, and have apply'd themselves to me before the Virulent Salts of the Venereal Matter have insinuated themselves deep, and form'd an Ulcer, I have Cured with the same or more ease than the Two before mention'd. Amongst which Number is one whose Inclinations lead him furiously on to Venereal Sports, however acquired; This Gentleman finding himself infected with a Venereal Malignity, by the Symptoms of Heat of Urine, some small Stains on his Shirt, and the pressing out of a small quantity of a Thin Watery Matter in the Morning, which he found in Three days after Copulation, became

obliged to apply himself to a Surgeon; accordingly he came to me, and by the Use of that *Antisyphilitic* Injection, Cured himself in Two or Three Days. Finding so good and so speedy effects from the Injection, he lays about him to get more of it out of my Hands; comes to me the Third Day, and tells me he had broken the Phial of Injection, and that he was not yet quite well. I gave him another Phial, and desired him to take more care of it, which he told me afterwards that he had done; for he had constantly made use of some of it a few Hours after Copulation, which had preserved him from Infection so long as it lasted; but his Preservative being gone, he came to me again in less than Three Months with a Recent *Clap*, which I Cured after the same manner.

I did not stop here, but persisted in my endeavours of making this Discovery of greater Use in Venereal Cases; and a Patient whose Case was different from any that I had yet experimented on, offering himself, I endeavoured to make it serviceable therein. This Person being Infected, discover'd a Running in Five Days after Copulation, which continu'd a Fortnight on him before he apply'd himself to me. I found his Running great, of a very ill Colour, Greenish and Foetid. He had much Pain in making Water, and frequent and Painful Erections. Besides this, the Acrimonious Matter falling between the *Glans* and *Prepuce*, had tumified the latter, that he cou'd not draw it over to uncover the *Glans*; where it being pent in, had excoriated them both. Against the next day I prepar'd an Emollient Decoction, to which I added a small quantity of the *Antisyphilitic* Tincture;

Tincture : this I Injected between the *Glans* and *Prepuce* often in a Day, I likewise found means to Inject of a Detergent Collyrium, to which I added of the *Antisyphilitic* a sufficient Proportion. By this means the Symptoms abated, the Swelling lessen'd dayly, the Heat of Urine decreas'd, and the Matter became of a better Colour and Consistence : So that in a few Days he was able to uncover the *Glans*. When the Excoriations came in View, I dress'd 'em with Pledgits of Lint press'd out of the Tincture, by which they heal'd speedily. In the mean time I observ'd the Running not to lessen as I expected, and he had somewhat of a *Chordée*, which however was not very Painful. I began then to Inject a small quantity of the *Antisyphilitic* Ointment, which I continued to do twice a day ; and injected likewise as often of the Tincture. The *Chordée* immediately ceased ; The Running became White, of a good Consistence and Ropy. I then added a Detergent to the Tincture, by which the Running decreas'd dayly, till it quite stop'd in about Twenty-six Days. This Venereal Malignity was so furious in its Progress before he apply'd himself to me, that the Ulcer must needs have been very deep ; wherefore to prevent all future Accidents I gave him one Dose of *Calomel*, which he took a few days after the Running ceas'd. I advised him to go Three or Four times to the *Bagnio*. He went Once, the Day after he had taken the Physic which I gave him, whether he went again I can't tell ; however he continues well, tho' tis more Months since, than the Venereal *Virus* would have needed to have reduced him to the Grave, had any of it gotten into his Blood.

This

This gave me encouragement to follow this Method ( as I have done since ) among all my Patients. Out of which I shall make choice of another Observation not much unlike the former for its swift Progress. A Gentleman of Credit and good Fortune, of Twenty-six years of Age, and of a Sanguine Constitution, came to me with all the Anxiety in his Face that a Man can possibly have : He shew'd me a great Running of Matter of an ill Colour ; He had a Sharp Urine and *Chordée*. He had been with several of my Profession before he came to me, and wou'd have gone under their Care if they wou'd have promis'd to Cure him in Twenty Days. This none of 'em wou'd do, and then he came to me and ask'd me the same Question, I enquir'd how long he had had it ; to which he answer'd Five Days, and that it appear'd in Four after Copulation : I told him I believ'd I could make that promise if he wou'd be Regular ; but if he had not lost those Five Days either in neglect or seeking for so speedy a Cure, I cou'd have been more positive in my Answer. He told me he was on the point of Marriage, the Day was fix'd, and that he cou'd not put it off any longer. I began immediately with him, by injecting a small quantity of the *Antisyphilitic* Ointment, and directed him to inject some of the Tincture that Evening at Six a Clock, the Ointment again when he went to Bed, and the Tincture again in the Morning ; this he continued to do Five Days, at which time the *Chordée* was gone, and the Heat of Urine ; and the Running much abated. I then added a Detergent to the Tincture, by which the Running decreas'd dayly, till it ceas'd at the End of Sixteen

teen Days : After which he went into the Bagnio by my Directions, three times. He was Married at the time appointed, and continues Well ; and as an Acknowledgment of my Service, recompensed me with a very handsome Reward, betokening a Grateful Mind.

A Gentleman finding himself otherwise than usual, but being unacquainted with the Town, and the ill Practices of it, knew not what his Disease was. He apply'd himself to me, being unable to conceal any longer the Pain he suffer'd in making Water. I found his Shirt stain'd with several Yellow spots, and upon examining the *Penis*, the *Prepuce* seem'd to be a little inflam'd and tumified, the Virulent Matter having lodg'd its self between it and the *Glans*. He told me he was Married, wherefore I did not tell him that his Disease was Venereal ; but finding him an utter stranger to it, I inquired freely concerning his Wife, who he said had a Soreness about the *Pudenda*, as he express'd himself ; I told him the necessity of avoiding Copulation with his Wife, and the Consequences of her neglect of seeking a speedy Cure. I begun with him immediately, injected a small Quantity of the *Antisyphilitic* Ointment, and shew'd him on my self how he should make use of the Tincture. This he did after my Directions for Two Days, when he found the Symptoms much abated ; but he being very Plethoric I thought it adviseable to Bleed him. In Five days he shew'd me a thick Matter and good Colour'd, and complain'd not of any uneasiness in making Water, excepting that he did it more frequently than usual ; but I knowing that that Inconveniency was only from some Particles of the Ointment falling.

falling on the Sphincter of the Bladder which gave him those Inclinations, did not make my self uneasy at it. I then added a proper Detergent to the Tincture, by the use of which and the Ointment, as the Matter became better, it likewise lessen'd in quantity, till in about Sixteen Days there was no appearance of any, but in a Morning, when he found the Entrance of the Urinary Passage a little Obstructed by a Mucous Matter, which likewise disappear'd in a few days more. In the mean time his Wife likewise became my Patient, whom I found to have a large discharge of an Acerimonious and Purulent Matter which had made some slight Excoriations on the *Nymphae*. I injected the Ointment twice a day, and the Tincture as often; and applyed of the Tincture to the Excoriations. These soon heal'd, and the Matter became well digested. I proceeded with her after the same manner as I had done with her Husband; but found my self necessitated towards the end of her Cure, to make use of more powerful Detergents. Thus I finish'd both their Cures, without their knowing the Cause of each others Distemper; at least they most artfully dissembled it to me, who did not enquire which of the Two was the Transgressor, it not being my Busines to concern my self any farther than in that which hath a more immediate Relation to the Cure.

A Young Woman of about One and Twenty Years of Age, who had been twice Clapt, and as often Pox'd, and had gone through as many Salivations; was cured by the great Diligence and Assiduity of the Surgeon under whose Hands she had been; but she being one of the most irregular

iar of all the Women I have known ; and not submitting to any one Rule prescrib'd to her by him, he cou'd never put a stop to a prodigious Gleet which continued on her from the first Clap. This Gleet was so great, that it would drop from her as she walk'd, and wet the Bed in which she lay. The Surgeon had wisely discarded Her, believing Her irregular way of Living wou'd never admit of a Cure ; neither had I undertaken it, had I been apprised of That before I had taken her into my Care, or had I not had a view of making an Experiment in so remarkable a Case. I examin'd her perfectly, and found that it had been on her many Months. The Matter was Glutinous, and did not appear to have any thing of Malignity in it ; however if it had, I consider'd that the best way wou'd be to finish that as soon as possible, and if she appear'd afterwards to have any remains of the Disease in her Blood, to proceed with her then by suitable Internal Medicines. I gave her nevertheless one *Emetic*, to make a Revulsion of the Humours, and wou'd have given her other Medicines, but understanding her irregularity, I fear'd the unseasonable taking of them, might prove a *Remora* to the Cure. I therefore gave her a Detergent injection, to which I added a sufficient Portion of the *Antisyphilitic* Tincture. This I directed her to make use of Four or Five times in a day ; and indeed from this alone I had almost all the Success I could Wish for : For in about Five Weeks her Gleet was so far stop'd, that there appear'd scarce any at all, except a very little in the Morning. I directed her to continue the use of the Injection, with some small addition to it. I have since that seen her many times, and find  
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her to continue well in every respect, except that upon the too frequent Repetition of Acts of Venery, she hath told me, that she finds for a Day or Two after, some few marks of the same Running; but at other times hath not the least appearance of any. This proceeds from the depraved Tone of the Parts from the constant Moisture with which they were for so many Months continually dripp'd, which may be recover'd by Time, and a long disuse of Copulation.

While I had the Gentlewoman above named under my Care, she recommended to me a Gentleman of about Thirty Years of Age, of a very Corpulent and Gross Habit; he had been Two or Three Days under the Care of another Surgeon, wherefore I refused to undertake him till I had first acquainted him with it, and he had inform'd me that the Gentleman had discharg'd him, and had gratified him for his Trouble and Medicines. I found him to have a Running of a thin Yellow Matter, and to have much Pain in making Water, to which he had very frequent Inclinations, by the Irritation of the Acrimonious Matter, but found the Success of his endeavours no more than a *Stillicidium*, it coming away in small quantity, and drop by drop. He had receiv'd the Malignity Ten Days before, and had found an appearance of Matter Six Days. I began by injecting a *Collyrium* to cleanse the *Urethra* of the Matter, and immediately injected the *Antisyp'hilic* Ointment, which I directed him to make use of interchangeably, with a Mixture of the Tincture and a Detergent Medicine: In a few days he came again to me and show'd me the Matter of a better Consistence, and told me he made Water with less Pain and more freely,

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but that he had yet some Remains of Pain, which was chiefly within a few Fingers Breadth of the Tip of the *Glans*. I made a search with a *Catheter* to satisfy my Curiosity. I pass'd it Three Fingers Breadth within the *Urethra*, by which he felt Pain till I had pass'd the end of the *Catheter* beyond that Place. I then drew it out, and found in the Holes of that Instrument a Portion of Matter. This I did several times, till no Matter came out with the *Catheter*; then I pass'd it far in, even to the Neck of the Bladder, but found no Matter in the Holes when I drew it out again. This was a fresh Confirmation of my Opinion, That any part of the *Urethra* may be a Seat for the Malignity to fix on. I prescribed the continuance of those Directions and Medicines I had already given him; which he did with such Success, that in a Fortnight he thought himself so well, that he neglected the further observance of them; and before a firm *Cicatrix* was brought over the Ulcer, he renew'd his Gallantry with the Ladies, and by it the Running likewise. He then found it necessary to be more obedient to the Rules I had prescribed; which he was convinc'd was to his Advantage by the Confirmation of his Cure, which follow'd in about Eight or Nine Days. To this Gentleman I confess my self not a little obliged, for his Gratitude and the Credit he hath done me among those of his Acquaintance to whom he discover'd the Case and the Method of Cure. It is not so among all our Patients, who are apt to complain oftentimes of the Tedium of the Cure, and the Surgeon's want of Skill, when their own irregularity hath been the only Reason of its being prolong'd.

A Gentleman who had been imperfectly Cured some Months before of a *Gonorrhœa Virulentæ*, came to me and shew'd me a Gleet, for which, either by the Patients Irregularity, or the Surgeon's improper use of Medicines (I know not which) he cou'd not find a Cure. The Matter discharg'd was in pretty large quantity; it was a mixture of a Diaphonous and Glutinous Matter, with a White and thick one, like that which appears towards the Declension of a Clap. I judg'd that the Sourse of this Running was from some little *Ulcuscula* on the *Ostiola* of the Mucous *Glands* (which I have describ'd in the foregoing Sheets) and that the thick Matter proceeded from those Ulcers, and the Transparent one from the *Glands* themselves, whose Mouths being open'd by the Ulcers, gave Passage to more of the Matter of those *Glands* than Nature at first design'd; both which were mix'd in their Passage out of the *Penis*. Having consider'd this, I concluded that there wou'd be some trouble in restraining the Fluxion, and that tho' the Ulcers were heal'd, the Mouths of the *Glands* might remain more open than naturally they ought to do, and consequently that a Mucous and Clear Matter wou'd be still discharged after my best endeavours. I began however, and injected a Deterotive *Collyrium* to remove the Callous Lips of the Ulcer. This increas'd the Running for a few days; but by a Perseverance in the Use of it, the Ulcer was heal'd, and there was no appearance of any Discharge, but of a Clear Mucous Juice. I then added to that Injection an Astringent one, which contracted the Mouths of the Excretory Ducts of the Mucous *Glands*; insomuch, that in a short time he had

no other discharge of that Juice, than what was only necessary for the Lubrication of the Urinary Passage.

A Gentleman of about Three and Twenty years of Age of a Sanguine Constitution, came to me Three Days after he had lain with a Common Woman, with a Weeping of a Thin Watery Matter, mix'd with streaks of Yellow ; he had an Itching at the end of the *Glans*, and his Water was become Warmer than at other times. Here the Seeds of a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta* were manifestly laid, and had I proceeded by the common Method the Venereal Malignity must necessarily have form'd an Ulcer, before such Medicines cou'd have taken Place, and a long Course of Physic wou'd have been the Consequence. Instead of that, I gave him an Injection of the Tincture mix'd with a small Portion of a Detergent Medicine, by which, in Three Days, all the Symptoms ceased, and he found himself perfectly freed from the Fury of that Disease.

That Gentleman brought another who had lain with the same Woman, on the same Night. This Gentleman seeing the other to have receiv'd Infection, was likewise in fear for himself ; but he having no Symptons whereby to make a certain Judgment, I perswaded him to stay a little longer, before I undertook any thing ; and this I did the rather, that I might give them a greater assurance that what I had undertaken for the other, was from a certain Knowledge of his being Infected, which I thought he might possibly doubt of afterwards : when he found himself so soon and so easily resto-

red. We waited Two or Three Days longer; when finding nothing, he began to be very well satisfied that he had escaped, however the other might be Diseased. But in Two Days more he came to me again, and show'd me that his Suspicions were not groundless, by such a kind of thin Gleet as I had reliev'd his Companion of. I proceeded in the same Method with him, and restored him in Five Days; at which time he show'd himself to me, found ; to his satisfaction and my Content.

I might name many more Instances of the like Success in my Practice ; but those I have set down will be sufficient to convince every reasonable Person of the Usefulness of this Discovery ; which may be likewise of the greatest Service towards another Discovery, viz. To Cure the other Degrees of the Venereal Distemper by a more easie and expeditious Method than what is practised at this Day. It may likewise be taken Notice of thro' the Course of these Observations, with how much more ease and expedition the Seeds of this Distemper are removed, than when the *Venereal Virus* hath form'd an Ulcer, and with how much more ease the latter is Cured this way than by Internal Medicines.

### The CONCLUSION.

**W**HAT I have said in the foregoing Sheets ( I doubt not ) will be sufficient to every Reasonable Man, to convince Him, that there is not so much Difficulty in Performing the Cure of this first Degree of the Venereal Disease by External Medicines, as the first Men-

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tion of it seems to carry along with it. 'Tis to me a subject of the greatest Wonder that the World hath been so long in the Dark in this Matter: Neither can I readily conclude what cou'd be the Spring of this Mistake, or how so great an Error cou'd have escap'd so long the Inquisitive searches of the Learned World. There are however Two things which may have been the Grounds of the want of Success in these Inquiries. *First*, the Method of Cure of the Simple *Gonorrhœa*, which hath been alike in all Ages. *Secondly*, what the Ancients have deliver'd concerning this Disease. I shall say a few words to each of these things, that we may see how they might possibly lead the World into Errors as to the Cure of the *Venereal Gonorrhœa*, and therewith conclude this Treatise, which is already swell'd to a larger bulk than I at first design'd it.

The Method of Cure of the Simple *Gonorrhœa* which hath obtain'd Universally amongst as well the Ancients as Moderns, is grounded on very good Reasons: For that proceeding most commonly from an Imbecillity of the Spermatic Vessels, and that again from a Distemperature of the Blood and Humours, it appears necessary to correct that, before those Vessels can possibly recover their due Tone. Where ever the Cause lies, that must be applied to before we can expect the Effects to cease. Now, being well assured of this, that all possible Attempts towards the Cure of a Simple *Gonorrhœa* without those Internal Medicines which temperate the Blood, and reduce that to a good *Crasis*, will be ineffectual; and being led into an Opinion from the likeness that the Virulent *Gonorrhœa*

bears to the Simple one, that they have both their Seat in the same Seminal Vessels. I say this may possibly have been One Reason that the World hath Thought hitherto that there was the same necessity to Administer Internal Medicines in both Diseases to Reduce the Seminal Vessels to their natural Tone. Which indeed would be true, if the Virulent *Gonorrhœa* had the same Seat; which that it hath not I have largely shown in the foregoing Sheets. The Similitude of Symptoms which happen likewise in both Diseases, may have assisted in confirming this Opinion; viz. the *Heat of Urine*, *Strangury* and *Choræz*; which however happen chiefly in that *Gonorrhœa* which proceeds from an Ulcer in the *Urethra*: How much Internal Medicines conduce towards the taking off these Accidents, every one, who knows but little of Physic, can readily determine. But these Things being already treated of, I need say no more.

What hath been deliver'd down to us by the Ancient Writers of this Disease, seems to me to have been no less a Reason why the World hath been hitherto devoted to that way of Practice by Internal Medicines. *In omni Morbo contagioso, oportet ut inficiatur tota Substantia.* This was a Maxim which may be found in almost every Treatise of the Venereal Disease, which plainly implies that it was their Notion, That in every Degree of that Disease, the Blood is either more or less infected; not only when the Symptoms plainly indicate the Malignity to have found its way there; such as Nocturnal Pains, Nodes, Scabs, &c. but that when there is no other appearance but a *Gonorrhœa*, and that Recent to, the Blood must even then be tainted likewise.

If it be said that they design'd not to include a *Gonorrhœa Virulenta*, then that Maxim must needs fall to the Ground, if it be allow'd that that Disease is Contagious, which that it is, fatal Experience demonstrates every Day. But that they thought the Blood to be concern'd in every Degree of the Disease, appears to me from the subtilty which they attributed to the virulent Humour, as well as the Seat which they fix'd it to, in this first Degree. The Buildings which were dedicated to the use of Venereal Persons, which were separated far from Places of Publick Resort, shews the Apprehensions they were under of Infection from the subtil *Virus* or *Aura* rather, which they imagin'd to be sent forth from the Bodies of diseased Persons, and to be born up in the Air and carried to a considerable distance. These fantastical Notions led 'em into that Error of Practice, and made 'em have recourse to Means sufficient to eradicate the most confirm'd *P O X*, when the Case was only a *Gonorrhœa*, and required not such violent endeavours which were prejudicial to the Patient; and the Physitian in the mean time was brought into an Opinion, that the *Rebelliousness of the Disease*, was the occasion of his want of Success.

*N.B.* Since the finishing of these Sheets I have been inform'd that Answers are already preparing, tho' to what, the Authors of them are yet ignorant. I presume I have so confirm'd what I have advanc'd, by undeniable Argument, that an ingenuous and unprejudiced Person will suffer himself to be convinced; so I do not expect to be opposed by such. And as for those who have brought so much scandal on the Profession

fession by their irregular Practice ; who break thro' all Charters and Laws to exercise on Mens Bodies, who wou'd build themselves a Name by bespattering the Reputations of the Regular Professours of the Art of Healing, and whose only Punishment in this Commonwealth ( as *Hipocrates* laments it was likewise in his Days ) is Ignominy, \* αὐτὸν διατρέπει τὸς εἰς αὐτόν συγκρήσεις. I say as for the Writings of such, I shall scarce give my self the Trouble of Reading 'em, or the Authors the Pleasure of Thinking they have writ something worth Notice, by being Answer'd. But as there is scarce any Hypothesis so well grounded but that it will admit of Controversy in some measure ; neither can the Author's Sense be always so well Understood, but it will sometimes need Explaining, therefore I am not unwilling either to Explain my own Sense, or Resolve any Doubt, or Answer such Objections as to any thing I have deliver'd, that any fair Reader shall communicate to me by a Letter left at the Publisher's of this Treatise. And this Method I have chosen to follow, rather than to contiue a Controversy by means of the Pres, ( tho' I am not apprehensive of such a thing ) which the Avocations of my Profession will not permit me to maintain.

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\* Hippoc. Lex.



*F I N I S.*